The Irish Times.

AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

VOL. II. No 405. SUBSCRIPTION { STAMPED......... £2 12 0 / UNSTAMPED... 1 6 0 }

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 860.

PRICE ONE PENNY

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
MR. HARRIS has much pleasure to announce that he has, in conjunction with Mr. WILLERT BEALE, made arrangements for a Series of Italian Operas, commencing on MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1860, supported by the following eminent Artistes:—
Madame Grisi, Signor Mario,
Madame Viardot, Signor Anjeo Luise,
Mlle. Orvil, Signor Graziani,
Mlle. Sedlaeck, Signor Fallar,
Mlle. Ella, Signor Kinni,
and Signor Chierici,
Madame Gassier (her first appearance since her return from America), Signor Forsi, and Signor Ciampi, Primo Basso Profundo, of her Majesty's Theatre, &c.
Suggeritore—Signor Operti.
The Operas will be produced with an increased Band and Chorus, under the direction of Signor Vianesi.
Leader—Mr. Levy.
The repertoire will include "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Trovatore," "Norma," "Marta," "La Favorita," "Rigoletto," "Il Don Giovanni," "Macbeth," and Gluck's celebrated "Orfeo and Euridice," which has caused so much sensation in London and Paris during the past season.
Mr. HARRIS begs to announce that this will be the only Italian Opera Engagement of the Season.
The Box-office will be open on SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st.
Doors open at Half-past Seven—to commence at Eight o'clock.
Private Boxes, 5 Guineas; 4 Guineas; 3 Guineas. Dress Circle, 8s; Second Circle, 5s; Pit, 3s; Lower Gallery, 2s; Upper Gallery, 1s.
The Free List entirely suspended, the Press excepted.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Re-Engagement for Seven Nights more of Herr NICOLO DEULIN and his talented Family.
Sixth appearance of Mr. HARRY WIDDICOMBE, the celebrated Comedian.
ON THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, AUG. 18, will be performed the grand Fairy Romance, with New Scenery, entitled
PETER WILKINS, OR THE FLYING INDIANS.
Peter Wilkins - - Miss Annie Parker.
John Adams - - Mr. H. Vivash.
Nicodemus Crowquill - - Mr. S. Artaud.
To be followed by (commencing at a quarter to nine) the original and powerful Drama (in Three Acts), written by Mr. F. Phillips, entitled a
BIRD IN THE HAND WORTH TWO IN THE BUSH.
Frederick Praiseworthy - - Mr. H. Webb.
Reginald Prodigal - - Mr. George Vincent.
Dr. Caius Sharke - - Mr. H. Widdicombe.
TIGHT-ROPE DANCING, by the DEULIN FAMILY.
To conclude with the Farce of BOWLED OUT.
Mr. Ezekiel Yearner - - Mr H Widdicombe.
Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gal, 6d.; Up. do., 3d. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d. Lower Private Boxes, £1 1s.; Upper ditto, 15s. Second Price at Nine o'clock—Lower Private Boxes, 10s.; Upper ditto, 7s. 6d.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
Lessee—Mr. T. KIRBY.
Managing Director—Mr. Robt. Fraser.
THIS EVENING (SATURDAY), August 18th, Gates open at half-past Six, Grand Promenade, performances of the Amusing Marionettes, the astounding
ROCKY MOUNTAIN WONDERS.
Mr. F. MacCabe, the Protean Mimic, Mdlle. Martinez, the fascinating danseuse, and a grand display of Fireworks, under the direction of Mr. T. Kirby, 15, Lower Sackville-street.
Admission to the Grounds, 1s.; Reserved Seats in Concert Hall, 6d.
WEDNESDAY, August 22nd, the performances will be of a highly novel and attractive character, under distinguished patronage, for the special benefit of Mr. T. Kirby, lessee.
Tickets to be had at the Gardens, or at 15, Lower Sackville-street.
On this occasion, the pyrotechnic display will be on an unusually extensive and magnificent scale of splendour.

ROYAL PORTOBELLO GARDENS.
MONDAY NEXT, AUGUST 20TH,
under the immediate patronage of the Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR, who has kindly consented to be present.
TUESDAY, AUGUST 21st, GRAND JUVENILE DAY FETE, when, by kind permission of Colonel Mylius, the Brass Band and Pupils of the Royal Hibernian Military School will attend, in addition to the usual attractions. Gates open at half-past 2 o'clock. Admission 1s.
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22ND, Mr. T. KIRBY'S BENEFIT. Immense attractions—unusually splendid Display of Fireworks.
THURSDAY, AUGUST 23rd, M. BLONDIN, the World Renowned Hero of the Falls of Niagara, will appear in his extraordinary Feats on the Rope.

JULLIEN FESTIVAL.
At the ROTUNDO, DUBLIN, on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27th, and TUESDAY MORNING and EVENING, AUGUST 28th.
For the Benefit of MADAME JULLIEN.
Under the Immediate Patronage of his Excellency the LORD LIEUTENANT,
Who has graciously signified his intention of honouring the Concert on the 27th with his presence.
On which occasion the entire Orchestra will consist of the members of the late
MONSIEUR JULLIEN'S BAND.
Conducted by the PRINCE GEORGE GALITZIN.
Vocalist—MISS POOLE.
The Programme will include M. Jullien's celebrated "Irish Quadrilles," "Warsaw Varsoviana," English Quadrilles," "Assault Galop," and (for the first time) "Jullien's Last Waltz."
ALSO,
THE CELEBRATED CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS will appear.
The entire Suite of Rooms will be thrown open.
Prices—Gallery and Front Seats, 3s 6d; Promenade, 1s 6d; Evening Concert doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Morning Concert doors open at 1, to commence at 2.
Tickets to be had of Messrs Pigott, Bussell, Moses, Bray, Shade, Gates, and Wischeart, Musicsellers.

ROTUNDO.—The Gentlemen of the Champion Competition Committee intend giving MR. JOHN LEVETT, the Manager of these Games, a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on MONDAY, August 27, 1860, on which occasion the following competitions will take place:—Flat Races, 100 yards, 440 yards, Half-mile, and 3 miles. Hurdle Races, 200 yards and 600 yards. Vaulting with the Hands and Pole, High Leap, Standing Leap, and Running Leap, all for men; 300 yards, and Half-mile Flat Races, 400 yards, Hurdle Race, Pole Leaping, High Leaping, and Vaulting for Lads under 18, and 200 yards Race for Lads under 12 years of age. Silver Medals will be given for each competition. Gentlemen only eligible to compete. Entrance to compete—Gentlemen, 2s; Lads, 1s each, and must be made to Mr. J. Levett, College Hotel, College-street, on or before August 24th. Colours to be named at same time.

KINGSTOWN.—PROGRAMME OF ATHLETIC SPORTS FOR TUESDAY NEXT, AUGUST 21st, 1860, in SALLINOGGIN-ROAD (weather permitting)—150 yards race, for Lads under 12 years old; 300 yards and 600 yards for Lads under 16; 300 yards, half-mile, and mile Flat Races, and 440 yards Hurdle Race, and scratch Race of 600 yards, for men; Vaulting with the Hands for Lads, and Vaulting, Pole Leaping, and High Leaping for men. Gates open at half-past 4, and sports commence at 5 o'clock precisely. To conclude about halfpast eight, with Signor Duvalli's Ascent on the Electric Wire, and Brilliant Display of Fireworks.
Further Entries can be made to Mr. J. LEVETT, College Hotel, College-street, Dublin.
Judge—R. R. Murray, Esq.
Starter—Mr. E. Drinkwater.
Admission—1s. After 7 o'clock, 6d. Children, half-price.
N.B.—None but gentlemen allowed to compete.
A Band will attend.

THE MEETING OF THE BLACKROCK, BOOTERSTOWN, and MERRION VOLUNTEERS, will be held on This (SATURDAY) EVENING, 18th instant, at Eight o'clock, at Wiswell's Hotel, Blackrock.
JAMES CRAIG, Hon. Sec.
After the Meeting the names of those Gentlemen who purpose joining the Dublin and County Rifle Club will be received, and all information given with respect to it.

TO DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—Tenders will be received by the administrator of the late Mr. WM. MOSSOR, to the 23rd instant, for the purchase of the fixtures, stock in trade, good will, and book debts of the Establishment, No. 19, North Earl-street, where the drug trade has been carried on successfully for several years, and which is still in good working order, with a highly respectable connexion.—Full particulars will be given at the premises.

SATURDAY EVENING PUBLIC PRAYER MEETING.
A PUBLIC PRAYER MEETING is held every SATURDAY Evening, at Eight o'clock, in the School-room adjoining the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET.
The Rev. J. D. POWELL will preach (D.V.) on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 19th inst., at 12 Noon, and 7 o'clock Evening.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
31, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street,)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning. 4 Midday.
Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Fees—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by an Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s. Medicine included.

LATE FATAL ACCIDENT IN BAGGOT-STREET.
An Appeal is made to the humane public on behalf of the sufferers from this lamentable accident.
The facts are already known to the Public, showing how, almost in a moment, three poor fellows were hurried into eternity, leaving wives and children to deplore their irreparable loss, while two others are so seriously injured as to preclude the possibility (even if they recover) of supporting themselves or their families for perhaps months to come.
Surely this is a case which should elicit the sympathies and contributions of the Christian and humane.
Mr. A. Wilson, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. T. H. Carroll, 17, Lower Baggot-street; Mr. Thomas Martin, 2, Lower Baggot-street; and Mr. Thomas Waters, 14, Lower Baggot-street, have consented to receive, and acknowledge in the papers, all contributions to this charitable object, until a Committee is named for the purpose.
Amount received to 6th of August, £149 19s 4d: Contributions since received:—
Per Miss Margaret Duffy:—Mrs M'Dermott, 21, Herbert-place, £1; Mrs Findlater, Anna Villa, £1; — Jager, Esq, 4, Upper Pembroke-street, £1; W Mackie, Esq, 66, Wellington-road, £1; Anonymous, 10s; Mrs W Brophy, Fitzwilliam-square, 10s; Dr Blythe, 5s; Dr Baxter, 5s; Dr Fitzpatrick, 5s; a Lady, Kildare-street, 5s; Miss Eustace, 5s; Mrs Miley, 5s; W H, 5s; K C, 5s; Mr Flanagan, 5s; Mr Rooney, 2s 6d; Mr A Barry, 2s 6d; Mrs A, 2s 6d; a Widow, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; Mrs Inglis, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; a Friend, 2s 6d; Mr Galway, 2s 6d; Mr E Galway, 2s 6d; Mr J C Furlong, 2s 6d; Mr Robinson, 2s 6d; a Lady, 2s 6d; Mrs C, 2s 6d; Mr Kane, 2s 6d; Mrs Johnston, 2s 6d; Small Sums, £1 15s 6d.
Per Mr Anthony Wilson—A Pedestrian, Dublin postmark, £1; W B, 1s; Alexander Findlater and Co, £1; Maurice H Collis, Esq, £1; M B, 5s; Lower Baggot-street, 5s; C A L, 2s 6d; Rev William Wilson, 10s; James Chambers, Esq, 2s 6d; James Carmichael, Esq, 6, Ely-place, 10s; Archibald Goddard, Esq, 17, North Great George's-street, £1; Miss Goddard, 10s; a Knight of Malta, 10s; Mrs Torrens, Waterloo-road, 10s; Miss Nicholson, 10s.; A H, 5s; S Alley, Rev M D Peter, Peter's-place, 5s; Edward H Butler, Esq, £1; F K E, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Lady King, £1; Miss Richardson, Vicarage Lodge, 2s.
Per Mr Martin—Captain O'Keeffe, 10s; B Grattan Guinness, Esq, £1, 10s; Mr Weir, £1; Colonel King, 10s; O M J (postage-stamps), 2s 6d; Mrs Hamilton, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs E D Fox, Leeson-terrace, 10s; Mrs Trail, Ely-place, 10s; Mrs Palmer, 1s; Mr James Perry, Grafton-street, 10s; Mr Thomas Hall (Builder), Kevin-street, 5s; W G, 2s 6d; Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, £1; Mr Ryan, Baggot-street, 5s; Mr Sullivan, Upper Baggot-street, 10s; a Lady, per Mrs Roebuck, 5s; Doctor Palmer, Merrion-square, 10s; Mrs. McEvoy, 5s; Thos. W. Hoge, Esq., Stephen's-green, 5s; F, 10s.
Per Mr T H Carroll—Thomas Franks, 21, Lower Fitzwilliam-street, £1; Rev R T Smith, 10s; for Sufferers from Accident, per post, £1; Mr De Lisle, per Mr Hedgelong, 2s 6d; Mr C Nicholson, per G, 2s 6d; Mr Aldrit, per ditto, 2s 6d; Messrs Cannock & White, & Co, £2; Samuel Davis, Abbey-street, £1; Messrs Grant and Lennon, 10s; Mrs. Aberystwith (Wales), £2; Mr. Wm. Hughes (Dunleer), Ireland, 10s.
Per Mr Thomas Waters—Edward Blackburn, Esq, 10s; the Misses Courtney, £2; F G Hellier, £2, Upper Pembroke-street, 7s 6d; Mrs Kennedy, £1, Eccles-street, £1, Mrs Hatton, 10s; Dr Lipsitt, 5s, Wellington-road, 5s; Joseph Pollock, 10s, £1 from ——, £1; J S, £1; Mr Montgomery, 5s, 10s; Mrs Behan, 5s; Lady Coghill, 5s; Edward Fox, Esq, £1, a Lady, 5s; Mrs Holland, £1, a Lady in Upper Baggot-street, £1; H E Fitzgerald, Esq, 5s; Mr Moore, 2s 6d; sir William Wallace, £1; Henry West, Esq, £1; H Courtney, Esq., Fitzwilliam-place, £2.

MULLINGAR.—THE "IRISH TIMES." We beg to inform the Public that MR. EDWARD DIGNAN has been appointed Agent for the IRISH TIMES in the town of MULLINGAR, from whom any number of unstamped copies can be obtained at half-past Nine o'clock Every Morning.

NOTICE.—We beg leave to inform our readers in the towns of Stradbally, Leighlinbridge, Kilmacthomas, and Dungarvan, that, from the unbusinesslike and improper conduct of our Agents in these towns, we have been compelled to discontinue supplying them, and shall feel obliged by our friends recommending to us trustworthy and responsible persons to fill the places so vacated.

ADDRESS TO JOHN BEERS, ESQ., J.P.
DEAR SIR,—It is now thirty years since you became a resident in our neighbourhood, and we, your brother magistrates, inhabitants of this parish and surrounding district, as well as the tenantry on the Leslie Estate, desire thus to express our united and extreme regret at your removal from amongst us. The diligence, promptness, and decision which you exercised in the suppression of crime, and the impartial administration of the law, have often called forth the warm admiration of the country, while your general excellence and usefulness as a Christian gentleman won the respect and esteem of the general community. When the dark season of famine blighted and wasted the country, your Christian sympathy and benevolent exertions (to the injury of your health) in ameliorating the condition of the poor, without distinction of creed, still lives in the recollection of a grateful people. The healthful stimulus imparted by your example to industry and improved husbandry will long exercise a beneficial influence on the agriculture of the district, while the laudable zeal with which you applied yourself to every scheme that was calculated to promote the best interests of society commands our warmest commendation. We cannot address you without referring to the warm and constant interest which the members of your amiable family have always taken in the social and educational welfare of the neighbourhood. By ministering to the wants of the poor—by visiting the fatherless and widows in their affliction—by educating and training the young, they have truly endeared themselves to all. We now beg your acceptance of the accompanying piece of plate, which, we confess, is a very inadequate testimonial of the respect and esteem which we entertain for you; yet it will serve to remind that we can at least appreciate the many estimable virtues that adorned your character during your long residence amongst us.
[Here follow the signatures.]
Manorcunningham, August 6th, 1860.
REPLY.
MY DEAR FRIENDS,—To have received so kind and flattering an Address, so numerously signed by the inhabitants of this parish and surrounding district, in which I have resided for the last thirty years, is to me a matter of no small degree of gratification. On looking over the signatures, I find the names of several clergymen, the laity of all denominations, and the local magistrates with whom I more frequently acted, and to whose valuable guidance and assistance I owe much of what you give me credit for. Those strong expressions of your united opinions (and coming from such sources), approving of my conduct in the different relations of life, and under the trying circumstances to which you have alluded, are more than a sufficient reward, without the addition of the costly and valuable piece of plate which accompanies your Address. My wife and daughters also desire to express their most grateful thanks for the warm and affectionate manner in which you have referred to them, whose chief occupation and delight it was to instruct the young and administer to the wants of the sick and needy, assisted by a sum of money placed at my disposal by my brother, Mr. Leslie. I do not feel that I have entirely left the locality, as, God willing, I hope to be often among you, and as occasion may require. The great increase of railway accommodation will bring me in a few hours to your very doors; otherwise, I would have had great difficulty in breaking off all those ties which have so long bound us together. In conclusion, allow me, my dear friends, to thank you all, with the utmost sincerity, for this valuable testimony of your kind and generous feeling towards me and my family, and which is really more than I deserved. I can truly say, I endeavoured to discharge all my duties to the best of my ability, and in a manner which I conscientiously and strongly felt to be incumbent on me, whilst I resided amongst you.—Wishing you all every spiritual and temporal happiness, I remain your grateful friend,
JOHN BEERS.

THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
SPECIAL SERVICES.
TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. J. B. SMYTH, of Belfast. Subject—"Love, Suffering, and Triumphing."
MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer and Praise, by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Sermon, by the Rev. ADAM AVERELL RAMSEY, of Cork.
Admission Free to the Clergy and People of all Religious Denominations.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

THE LISMORE GRAND ANNUAL STEEPLE-CHASES.
To Come off on the 11th and 12th of SEPTEMBER, 1860.
FIRST DAY, TUESDAY THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1860.
STEWARDS.
The Right Hon the Earl of Huntingdon. | Thomas Fitzgerald, Esq, H S.
The Honourable C W Moore Smyth. | George W Lloyd, Esq.
The Honourable Walter C Talbot, M P. | Richard Cliffe, Esq. Captain Hamilton.
FIRST RACE.
The County Waterford Plate of 5 sovs each, with 100 sovs added half forfeit, three miles over a fine hunting country, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lb; 4 yrs, 10st 7lb; 5 yrs, 11 1; 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs. The winner of a 100 sovs money added to carry 7lbs extra. All horses entering for this Race to be entered on or before the 3rd September, by letter with the Clerk of the Course, Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; six horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 10 sovs to the Race Fund; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings.
SECOND RACE.
The Helter Skelter Stakes of 3 sovs each with 30 sovs added, heats about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake; weight for age, 3 yrs, 9st 7lbs; 4 yrs, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs, 11st 6 yrs and aged, 11st 7lbs; 3lbs allowed to mares and geldings. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock in the evening previous to the race. The winner to pay 3 sovs to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no money added. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each with 20 sovs added, heats about one and a-half miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 10st 7lb each. All horses entering for the race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course on or before Nine o'clock, the evening previous to the race; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the Race Fund.
SECOND DAY, WEDNESDAY, 12TH SEPT., 1860.
FIRST RACE.
The Lismore Stakes of 4 sovs each, with the Lady's Purse, of 50 sovs added, 3 miles over same course, second horse to save his stake. To be handicapped by the Stewards or those they may appoint the evening previous to the Race. The winner to pay 5 sovs to the Race Fund. This entry not to close with less than four horses the property of different owners.
SECOND RACE.
The Selling Stakes of 3 sovs each, with 3 sovs added, heat about two miles over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st 7lbs each. The winner to be sold for 60 sovs, if entered to be sold £40, allowed; 7lbs if for £30 14lbs, and if for £20 18lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, Lismore, on or before Nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, the winner to pay 3 sovs. to the Race Fund; four horses, the property of different owners, to start or no money added. The winner to be sold by Public Auction immediately after the race, and the surplus, if any, to go to the race fund.
THIRD RACE.
Stakes of 2 sovs each, with 20 added, heats about one and a half over same course, second horse to save his stake, 11st each. The winner of a race or steeplechase value, 20 to carry 4lbs extra, £40, 7lb extra; horses that never won, allowed 4lbs. All horses entering for this race to be entered with the clerk of the course, at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, on or before nine o'clock the evening previous to the race, four horses the property of different owners to start or no ceremony added. The winner to pay 2 sovs to the racing fund.
CONDITIONS.
Should any dispute, difference, or misunderstanding arise relative to the meaning or intention of the foregoing articles, it must be subject to the sole decision of a majority of the Stewards present at the meeting, and their decision shall be final in all matters, from whom there can be no appeal to a court of law. No confederacy allowed, nor no money given for a walk over. All horses entering for those races to pay 1s in the pound entrance for the money added. The winner of each race to pay £1 to the judge. All stakes and entrance money to be paid at the time of entering, or the entry cannot be received; fee for each entry, 5s. The stewards reserve to themselves the power of postponing the races. Colour of the rider to be named at the time of entry, under a penalty of 10s. Any jockey not complying with the orders of the starter to pay one sov, and not allowed to start until paid, or be disqualified from riding during the meeting. All horses for the first race each day to be at the post sharp at one o'clock. All horses to be saddled in the weighyard.
An Ordinary each day at the Devonshire Arms Hotel, at which the Stewards will attend.
R. J. HUNTER, Esq., Judge.
Mr. WILLIAM DOBBYN, Clerk of the Course.

DUBLIN PROVIDENCE HOME,
37, CHARLEMONT-STREET.
President—Right Hon. the Earl of Erne.
Patrons—Earl of Lanesborough, Earl of Enniskillen, the Lord Bishop of Meath, the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.
Patronesses—The Countess of Eglinton, the Countess of Lanesborough, the Countess of Erne, the Lady Cremorne, the Lady Ashtown, the Lady Catherine Saunderson, the Lady C. Crichton, the Lady Mary King.
Since the year 1838 the HOME has afforded shelter to 4,000 Young Women of good character, from all parts of Ireland. Without any endowment, trusting solely to Christian benevolence, it has been blessed of God to this day. It has taken those 4,000 helpless ones out of want and temptation! It has instructed them carefully and usefully while inmates in the Institution! It has taught them Scripturally to look up to the true Saviour! And it has placed them in Protestant families to earn honest bread.
The Committee is confident that the Christian public only require to be made aware of the above facts to ensure a hearty support to an Institution which God has so graciously blessed in its efforts to do all that humanly can be done to counteract the deadly and insidious appeal that Vice ever makes at the door of Necessity. Poverty and Demoralisation are twin brothers.
Contributions are earnestly solicited, and will be most thankfully received, by the Rev. C. M. Fleury, D.D., and Mrs. Queale, Honorary Secretaries; by any member of the Committee, by any Clergyman of the Established Church in Dublin; and by the Matron, at the Institution, 37, Charlemont-street, of whom also Collecting Cards (kindly provided by Lord Erne) may be obtained.
Collector—Mr. WM. BURROWES, 4, Lennox-place, Portobello.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
LOUGHREA AUGUST FAIR.
On TUESDAY, 21st August, the following Reduced Rates will be charged for the Conveyance of Live Stock from Ballinasloe:—

Ballinasloe to Mullingar,	16s	Per Waggon.
" Killucan,	21s	"
" Hill of Down,	23s	"
" Enfield,	26s	"
" Kilcock,	28s	"
" Maynooth,	30s	"
" Dublin,	33s	"

N.B.—Special Trains will be in readiness at Ballinasloe up to 2 o'clock p.m. on 21st instant.
Broadstone, Dublin, August 1, 1860. W. FORBES, Manager.

DUNDALK AND ENNISKILLEN RAILWAY COMPANY.
Notice is hereby given that the ordinary half-yearly Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held on FRIDAY, the 31st day of AUGUST, 1860, at the Company's Office, 43, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, at One o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of the Company.
The transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th to the 31st, both days inclusive.
THOMAS EDWARDS, Secretary.
Company's Office, 43, Lower Gardiner-street, Dublin, August 2nd, 1860.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
DUBLIN AND GLASGOW STEAM-PACKET COMPANY.
The Steamships Havelock, Herald, and Vanguard sail to and from Glasgow, calling at Greenock, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, until further notice. Havelock, Monday, 20th, at 3 o'clock Afternoon; Herald, Wednesday, 22nd August, at 5 o'clock Afternoon.

STEAM EXCURSIONS.
The Steamship Mars is intended (weather permitting) to sail from her berth, near the Royal Canal Bridge, North Wall, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd of August, 1860, punctually at half-past ten o'clock morning, for Kingstown, thence through Dalkey Sound, Killiney Bay, and round the Kish Light, on round Lambay Island, returning by Ireland's Eye, Howth, and back to Kingstown, leaving Kingstown at Six o'clock evening, for Dublin.
FARES.
Between Dublin and Kingstown, .. s. 0 d. 6
Excursion from Dublin and back, .. 2 6
Kingstown and back, .. 2 0
Tickets will be issued at Carolin and Egan's Office, 30, Eden-quay; also on board, and at the Office, 43, North Wall.

INVENTORS' ASSISTANCE COMPANY (LIMITED), PATENTS OBTAINED AND DESIGNS REGISTERED. IRISH OFFICE, NORTH-WEST CHAMBERS, 4, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

Sermons.

"FRIEND OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION," "DUBLIN AND KILDARE CLERGY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' SOCIETY."
A SERMON will be preached (God willing), in STILLORGAN CHURCH, on TO-MORROW (Sunday), 19th August, 1860, in aid of the two valuable Societies named above; and a Collection made, which will be divided equally between them, by the Rev. RICHARD WHITTINGTON, M.A., Sunday Evening Lecturer, St. Peter's, Cornhill, London.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. the Preacher, or by the Rev. C. Wolseley, at the Office, 37, Dawson-street, Dublin.

BRITISH SOCIETY FOR THE PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL AMONG THE JEWS.
On To-Morrow (SUNDAY), 19th AUGUST, Sermons will be preached in YORK-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, at 12 and 7 o'clock, by the Rev. JOHN WEIR, D.D., of LONDON.
Information will be given as to operations of the above Society at home and abroad. In the evening, Dr. WEIR will give a statement of Missionary Work among the Jews in London, and of the progress of Religious Revival in the Metropolis.
Collections will be made after each service.
Contributions of those who cannot attend will be gratefully received by Rev. Dr. Urwick, 40, Rathmines-road, and Mr. J. Robertson, 3, Grafton-street.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NORTHUMBERLAND-AVENUE, KINGSTOWN.
The ANNIVERSARY SERMONS (in the unavoidable absence, through illness, of the Rev. Dr. Raffles) will be preached in this Place of Worship, on To-Morrow (SUNDAY), AUGUST 19, by the Rev J. DENHAM SMITH, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, and Seven in the Evening, when Collections will be made.
As this Church, whilst sustaining its own ministrations, and employing other useful Agencies, makes *but this one appeal during the year*, the Presence and liberal aid of the Friends of the Gospel are respectfully solicited to defray the current expenses, and at the same time to pay off a considerable debt still due on the late Enlargement Fund.
The amount altogether required is about £200; and although this may appear a large sum yet it is hoped, that by a united effort, the entire of it will be cheerfully contributed.
Contributions from those unable to attend will be thankfully acknowledged by the Minister, Rev. J. DENHAM SMITH, Corrig-road; by the Treasurer, HENRY LEACHMAN, Esq., Altadore, Glenageary; or by any Member of the Committee.
Kingstown, August, 1860.

THE JEWS.
On TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 19th instant, Two Sermons will be Preached in YORK-STREET CHAPEL, by the Rev. Dr. WEIR, of London,
in behalf of the British Society for Promoting the Gospel among the Jews.
Service at Twelve o'clock Noon, and Seven in the Evening.
Collections in aid of the Society after both Sermons.
Doctor WEIR will give interesting details of the progress of the work among the Jews, and will also refer to the Revival now going on in London.

SCOTS' CHURCH, ADELAIDE-ROAD.
The Rev. J. W. MASSIE, D.D., of London, Author of Works on Revivals in Religion in Ireland, &c., Will preach in the SCOTS' CHURCH, ADELAIDE-ROAD, TO-MORROW, the 19th AUGUST, at 12 o'clock.
When a collection will be made to aid the Waldenses, and other Reformed Churches, in their efforts for the Evangelisation of Central Italy, agreeably to the appointment of the General Assembly.

PROTESTANT DISSENTING CONGREGATION, EUSTACE-STREET.
The Rev. HENRY IERSON, of London, will preach in this Meeting-house, on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), Divine Service commencing at 12 o'clock. No collection.

Education.

INSTITUTION FRANCAISE PROTESTANTE DE DEMOISELLES, dirigee par MME. DE CRETTES MORRISON, 28 HARCOURT-STREET, DUBLIN. Masters of eminence in attendance for all branches of education, under the superintendence of the Principal, who is a Parisian.
References to Clergymen and Parents of the pupils now in the Establishment.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, 24, RATHMINES-ROAD.
PRINCIPALS:
REV. CHARLES W. BENSON, A.B., T.C.D;
FREEMAN C. WILLS, A.B., T.C.D.
Classical Master—JAMES CURRAN, A.B., Sch. T.C.D.
Science Master—JOHN HOLMES, First Honorman in Science, T.C.D., and late Head Mathematical Master, Royal School, Dungannon.
Hebrew Master—ROBERT CONOLLY, Hebrew Sizar, T.C.D.
French and German Master—Rev. OSCAR KRAHMER, Jena University.
Writing Master—WILLIAM HAYWARD.
Pupils are prepared for the University, the Military Colleges, the Civil Service, &c.
The pupils of the School have the exclusive right to a field in the neighbourhood.
Business was resumed on the 6th of August.

DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL,
M. HARE, LL.D., Principal.
VACATION WILL TERMINATE (D.V.) on THURSDAY, AUGUST 16.
Prospectuses and Testimonials at 7, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.
At the recent Competitive Examination for Admission into the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, commenced on the 30th ultimo, the following successful Candidates passed directly, and on first trial from Mr. R. B. DE BURGH'S Military Establishment, Harcourt-street, Dublin:—

Mr C Bayley	5th Place.
Mr J Fraser	9th "
Mr J M Hayes	13th "
Mr G Scott	17th "
Mr B Knox	26th "
Mr W E Murphy	32nd "
Mr F B Grey	39th "
Mr H Rathborne	41st "

At the Examination held in January, 1860, the following Gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr. De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr W J Galway,
Mr J L Morgan,
Mr J A Livesay,
Mr C Greer.
Mr Galway obtained 4,432 Marks, and the Tenth Place) First among the candidates from Ireland); and Mr Morgan 4,106 Marks, and the Fourteen Place. These high marks were obtained without the aid of Classics—a subject of examination, their marks for Mathematics alone being 2,556 and 2,110, respectively.
The 23rd Place was obtained by Mr J S Rothwell, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from September 1st, 1858, until November, 1859.

ROYAL INDIAN MILITARY COLLEGE, ADDISCOMBE.
At the late Competitive Examination for admission into the Royal Indian Military College, Addiscombe, held in MAY, 1860, the following gentlemen (the only Candidates direct from Mr De Burgh's) passed on first trial:—
Mr Lestock F Boileau, Twelfth Place.
Mr Thomas R Disney, Twenty-fifth Place.
The Thirteenth Place was obtained by Mr A H Hime, who was a Pupil of Mr De Burgh's from November, 1858, until November, 1859.
At the Examination held in January, 1860, Mr. H. Hardinge (the only candidate direct from Mr. De Burgh's) obtained the SECOND PLACE.

DIRECT COMMISSIONS IN THE ARMY.
Since the 1st of February, 1860, the following gentlemen passed directly from Mr De Burgh's:—

	Marks
Mr A Clarke	5,334
Mr Yeo	3,808
Mr Maberly	3,640
Mr Burke	3,140
Mr G Knox	2,715
Mr L Norman	2,290
Mr J Maxfield	
Mr F Hutchins	
Mr T Hopper	
Mr V Nugent	
Mr T Walker	

Mr. De Burgh refers to the Parents of present and former Pupils including the following:—The Right Hon the Lord Bishop of Meath; the Right Hon Joseph Napier; Ven the Archdeacon of Meath; Colonel Lake C B; Colonel Knox, J P; Colonel Morgan, R.A. Swanzy.
N.B.—Business was resumed on the 19th inst at No. 6, HARCOURT-STREET, Dublin.
July 26th, 1860.

DROGHEDA GRAMMAR SCHOOL, FOUNDED AND ENDOWED BY ERASMUS SMITH, ESQ., A.D., 1669.
Head Master—Rev. Dr. GOSLETT.
Second Master—Rev. W. CHAMBERS.
Scholarship, First Place at Entrance, Prizes in French and German Entrance Composition Prize, and Honours in Classics and Science, have been recently obtained in the Dublin University by Pupils of the School.
Private apartments can be had in the Head or Second Master's houses, which offer special advantages.
In connection with the Establishment there is a Preparatory School, in which Pupils under nine years of age are received and prepared for the advanced School.
There are no extra charges for French, German, or Laundry; and in other respects the charges of the School will be found moderate.
Business of the School will be resumed 13th August. Report of the Midsummer Examinations to be had at Kelly's, 8, Grafton-street; and at Mr. Charles' Printing-office, 61 Middle Abbey-street.

PRIVATE EDUCATION, by D. T. SULLIVAN, A.B., T.C.D.
W. SULLIVAN continues to give private lessons at his residence, 32, North Great George's-street, to young gentlemen preparing for Counting-houses, Banks, Post Office, Apothecaries' Hall, Colleges, &c. The highest reference can be given. Day attendance from ten to two o'clock. Evening attendance from seven to nine o'clock. Engagements may be made by the month or quarter. Vacancy for a Gentleman requiring Board and Education by the month.

SCHOOL FOR COLLEGIATE AND GENERAL EDUCATION,
No. 6, HUME-STREET, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
(Late Rev. Dr. WALL'S.)
PRINCIPALS:
WILLIAM HEASLEY, M A, T C D, First Scholar, 1851.
WILLIAM MORTIMER, M A, T C D, First Gold Medalist, and First Senior Moderator in Mathematics and Physics, 1854.
Vacation will terminate THIS DAY (SATURDAY), and the Business of this Establishment will be resumed on MONDAY, AUGUST 13th, when a punctual attendance of the Pupils is earnestly requested.
The Principals beg leave to submit the following list of Honors, &c., obtained by the pupils of the Establishment:—
Sizarship, 1858—Mr Carr.
Sizarship, 1859—Mr Grahame.
Sizarship, 1860—Mr Tyrrell.
These Gentlemen were sent into the Sizarship Hall, straight from the school, without any College grinding.
Naval Cadetship—Mr H Edwards.
Mr John Hardinge.
T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1859.
Mr Grahame—First Honor in Classics.
Mr W Hassard—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr K Hassard—Direct admission into the Middle Engineering Class.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, CORK.
Science Scholarship Examination—Mr O'Connell, First Exhibition.
QUEEN'S COLLEGE, GALWAY.
Mr H Evatt—Prize in Geology.
T C D, MICHAELMAS, 1858.
Mr C M'Comas—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First of the First Honors in Logics.
T C D, HILARY, 1860.
Mr Flynn—First Honor in Science.
Mr Gerrard—Second Honor in Science.
Mr Sutton—Entrance into Military Class.
Mr Edward Dudley—Catechetical Premium.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.
T C D, TRINITY, 1860.
Mr W Hume—First Honor in Classics.
Mr Hans Morrison—First Honor in Logics.
T C D, SCHOLARSHIP, 1860.
Mr John Crosse—Classical Scholarship.
Prospectuses containing full particulars, and a printed account of the Midsummer School Examinations, can be had on application at the establishment, No 6, Hume-street, Stephen's-green.
July 31st, 1860.

Insurances.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(INSTITUTED 1803.)
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Insurances may be effected at moderate rates upon every description of property. Common, 1s 6d per cent. Hazardous, 2s 6d. Doubly hazardous, 4s 6d. Flour, Oat, Flax, and Woollen Mills Insured at the lowest current premiums. Farming Stock, Public Hospitals, and Poorhouses Insured free of duty. The Company's policies cover losses occasioned by explosion of Gas. Losses settled with promptitude, and liberality.
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A Beneficed Clergyman, resident in the most healthful part of the South suburb of Dublin, wishes to procure two or three Pupils to have Educated with his own children. They will have the benefit of the best masters in each department, whether for the University, or for Military or Civil Service Competitive Examinations, combined with all the security and comfort of a private family.
The terms will be found moderate, in proportion to the advantages offered, and the references of the highest order.
The present is a most desirable opportunity for Military or Civil Officers, now resident in India or elsewhere, who are anxious to have their children educated in this country, and, at the same time, to ensure their domestic happiness.
Apply, by letter, to "Magister," at Messrs. Hodges & Smith's, Booksellers to the University, Grafton-street, Dublin.

Houses and Lands.

MONKSTOWN.—UNFURNISHED HOUSES, &c.—To be LET, a few of the above, built and finished in a very superior manner, containing two reception-rooms, four bedrooms, two servants' ditto, watercloset, and very commodious basement; plentiful supply of pump and soft water; commanding the finest sea views, and within two minutes' walk of the Baths, and five of Railway.
Also, a number of elegantly FURNISHED HOUSES in this and surrounding neighbourhood.
For terms and orders to view apply to
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Loans on House Property negociated.

MERRION STRAND.—To be Disposed of, a truly delightful Villa Residence, standing detached, and commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, &c. The house is modern, and furnished in the best style, with plate-glass windows, and other improvements. It contains two handsome drawingrooms, diningroom, five bedrooms, water closet, capital basement and servants' apartments, excellent kitchen, and every accommodation; there are capacious tanks, and an abundant supply of water; coachhouse, stable, &c. The garden and pleasure grounds surrounding the house have been laid out with exquisite taste, and stocked with the choicest shrubs, flowers, and trees, no expence having been spared in making the place complete and elegant in every respect.—Apply to H. MACLEAN, House and Land Agent, 6, Westmoreland-street.

TO BE LET, on Moderate Terms, a Four-Room House, lock-up yard, stable, and out-offices, with large fruit, flower, and vegetable garden; would be let to a respectable tenant for 18 guineas per annum, free of taxes. Lower Rathfarnham, below Nutgrove-avenue.—Inquire for James Kelly, caretaker.

DUNDRUM—BUILDING GROUND TO BE LET.
Portions of the Lands of Lower Churchtown, on each side of the Classon's Bridge Road, and portion of Sweetmount Lands, next Nowlan's Avenue, are now laid out for Building Villas, by F. J. Byrne, Esq., C.E. The situation is most salubrious, and the views are varied and extensive.
The Churchtown Lands lie equally convenient to the Miltown and Dundrum Stations. The owner holds by grant direct from the Landed Estates Court for ever, indemnified from all head rent, and will give leases for 900 years on fair terms.
For full particulars, apply to Alfred H. Middleton, Solicitor, 27, York-street, Dublin.

VALUABLE BUSINESS FOR SALE.
OWING TO THE DEATH OF THE SENIOR Partner of the firm of J. & G. A. DOUGLAS, Wholesale Biscuit and Lozenge Manufacturers, Grocers, &c., the Good-Will of the extensive and valuable Business carried on by them for the last eleven years, at No. 11, WARING-STREET, Belfast, together with the Concern, Fixtures, Machinery, Ovens, &c., is now offered for Sale by Private Contract, on moderate terms.
The Premises are exceedingly well situated, and in thorough working order, having been fitted up at considerable expense. The Machinery and Ovens are in good order, and of sufficient capacity to enable an extended trade to be carried on.
There is a commodious Dwellinghouse attached; also extensive Storage, part of which is fireproof; the entire being held on lease, at a moderate rent.
The Stock may be had at a valuation.
Parties disposed to engage in the business, or any branch of it, will find this an opportunity of doing so rarely to be met with.
Any further information required will be given on application personally or by letter, to G. A. DOUGLAS, 11, Waring-street; or to WM. MULLAN, Victoria-street.
Belfast, 4th August, 1860.

WANTED, by an eligible tenant, to rent or lease, or the interest in the lease to be purchased, a good sized modern Dwellinghouse, in thorough repair, with a few acres of Land, Garden and Offices, between Monkstown and Bray, or in the neighbourhood of Carrickmines.—Address, with full particulars, to "M. D.," 4, Belle-mer-terrace, Dalkey.

Lodgings.

FURNISHED LODGINGS, 18, LOWER GARDINER-STREET.—Visitors to the City are respectfully informed that the above House, lately held by Miss Remmer, has been newly fitted up, and will be found most comfortable, and terms reasonable, with every attendance either by the day or week.—Mrs. MACKAY, Proprietor.

FURNISHED LODGINGS AT SANDYMOUNT.—To be Let, very commodious Lodgings, comprising sittingroom and bedroom, or a third room, if required, handsomely furnished, with the usual attendance. The locality is healthy, airy, and agreeable, within a mile of town. Omnibuses and cars pass every hour. A single gentleman preferred, who would find this a comfortable and agreeable home.—Address "L. M.," IRISH TIMES Office.

FURNISHED LODGINGS—TO SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—TO BE LET, in Harrington-street, Portobello, a comfortable, airy Bedroom, with the use of a Parlour for breakfast.—For terms apply to "X. Y. Z.," IRISH TIMES Office, which shall be attended to.

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Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

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The Proprietor, induced by the great success which has attended the *Saturday Herald* since its Establishment, has determined, in order to enable every class of Protestants to enjoy the advantages of a *First-class Weekly Paper*, to Publish it at the still Lower Price of THREE-HALFPENCE.
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This Society transacts every description of Life Assurance, Endowment, and Annuity Business, and confers upon the Assured the advantages of a Mutual Office, combined with perfect security, by reason of an ample Subscribed Capital, in addition to an Income of upwards of Fifty Thousand Pounds per annum, and an Invested Accumulated Premium Fund amounting to about Two Hundred Thousand Pounds.
Full Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal for Assurance, and every information may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents.
AGENTS FOR DUBLIN:
DILLON O'CONNOR, Esq., 21, Bachelor's Walk;
WILLIAM STEWART, Esq., Law Exchequer, Dublin.
WILLIAM PATTEN, Esq., Ballybrack, Dalkey.

Cards.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION.
JOHN C. DEVOY,
Manufacturing Stationer and Printer,
53 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	6
500 Envelopes to match	2	6
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	0
500 Envelopes to match	3	0
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	6
500 Envelopes to match	3	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	0
500 Envelopes to match	4	0
8 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	0
500 Envelopes to match	6	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving, Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS.
JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street)
Manufacturer of
Hair Mattresses, Palliasses,
Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
Hair Mattresses Re-made.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited)
FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT.
BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO.,
28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN
AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

Miscellaneous.

PURE WATER—THE CARBON FILTER.
No house should be without one of the Patent Moulded Carbon Company's Water Filters. To be had at 5s each and upwards. The Stalls can be had separately at 5s and 6s each, and applied to any other vessel. From the construction of the Filters, every one using them can see the process of filtration, and thus be satisfied of their mechanical and chemical powers.
For further information see Doctor Hassal's Report, which can be had at our Establishment. EXTRACT—"I regard them as the most valuable and efficient Filters as yet constructed—(Signed) Arthur Hill Hassal, M.D., &c."
GREGG AND SON,
Sole Agents,
18, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

DRAWINGROOM GRATES.
J. EDMUNDSON and CO.'S Stock of Grates is largely assorted with the most beautiful designs. For Sittingrooms and Bedrooms their stock comprises every size, price, and description, and will be found on comparison to stand the test of competition.
House-furnishing Ironmongery in all its branches.
Prices very moderate.
Amongst other articles attention is called to the following:—
Iron and Brass Bedsteads,
Baths and Toilet Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Urns,
Moderateur Lamps,
Fenders and Fire Irons,
Electro-plated Tea Sets, Knives and Forks, Spoons, &c.,
Papier Mache and Japanned Trays,
Loysell's Tea and Coffee Urns,
Britannia Metal and Block Tin Dish Covers,
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
J. E. & Co. are Agents for Milner's Fire-proof Safes.
Bradford's Patent Washing and Wringing Machines.
And are Manufacturers of the Patent Gas Apparatus for Country Houses, Towns, &c.
34, 35, and 36, CAPEL-STREET.

THE REMARKABLE SUMMER OF 1860, AND ITS DEPRESSING EFFECTS UPON COMMERCE.
Scarcely in the recollection of the oldest could a comparison be instituted with the remarkable Summer now nearly at its close, and its almost paralysing effects upon commerce. As a proof of its ruinous consequences both to Foreign and British Manufacturers, we have been enabled to collect the produce of several of the most eminent Houses connected with our trade, at a reduction of fully one-half from their original cost, and which we have arranged for Sale in the following order:—
LOTS NO. 1 AND 2.
50 Pieces of the purest Black French Glace Silks, at 2s 6½d, 2s 9½d and 3s 11½d, to 5s 9d. Usual prices from 4s 9d to 7s 6d per yard.
120 Pieces of beautiful French Foulard and Fancy Glace Silks, in all the latest arrangements of design, 2s 1d, 2s 3d, 2s 6½d, to 4s 6d per yard, of the wide widths. Former prices, from 3s to 6s.
250 Flounced and Brocaded Silk Robes at equally Reduced Prices.
LOT NO. 3.
120 Foreign and Paisley Filled Shawls from 18s 9d to 3 Guineas, being less than one-half their value.
220 Printed Barege, Llama, and Fancy Woven Shawls, from 4s 11d upwards, many of which are at not one-quarter their value.
LOTS NO. 4 AND 5.
350 Pieces Barege Anglaise, and other New Fancy Textures for Morning or Evening Dress, from 3s 9d to 21s the dress; now selling at other houses in this city at from 12s to 35s.
175 Flounced Dresses, equally under value.
200 Pieces of French Printed Muslin and Organdie, 2s 11½d, 4s 6d, 5s, to 12s the Dress, worth from 7s 6d to 21s. A large quantity of French Printed Cambrics and Jaconets; also of Linen Ginghams, Hollands and Fancy Quiltings, and Honeycombs, for travelling or seaside, Mantels and Pardessus.
LOT NO. 6.
300 Pieces of French Bonnet and Neck Ribbons, at 4½d, 6½d, 8½d, and 10½d. We claim especial attention to the two last-named, being less than half-price.
70 Pieces of very wide Sash Ribbons, equally cheap.
LOTS NO. 7 AND 8.
Paris Millinery, Mantles, Crinoline, and Fancy Straw Bonnets, of the newest and most recherche character, at little more than half their value, including a lot of last Summer Mantles, which will be cleared out at less than half-price.
LOTS NO. 9 AND 10.
A choice variety of Spanish Lace Shawls and Honiton sets; also of Sewed Muslin sets, and Embroidered Works, at greatly reduced prices.
Our remaining Departments, including—
Gloves, | Parasols,
Hosiery, | Flowers,
Trimmings, | Baby Linens, and Mourning,
Will each, with the above, be found replete, and offering equal inducements to intending Purchasers.
JOHNSTON AND MAYSTON,
14, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

Dublin, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.
MRS. C. MATHERS,
COURT MILLINER AND DRESSMAKER,
makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Out Door Muffles, Children's Dresses, Jackets, Pardessus, Bonnets, Caps, Fichus, Berthes, Coiffures, Cache-peignes, Wedding Dress, Dresses for India.

Making Dress,	4s	6d
Making fully trimmed do.,	5s	0d
Making Court Dress,	6s	0d
Making out-door Muffle,	3s	6d
Making quilted do.,	4s	6d
Making Pardessus,	3s	6d
Making Bonnet,	2s	6d
Making Cap,	1s	0d
Making Coiffure,	2s	6d
Making Fichu,	2s	6d
Making Berthe,	2s	6d

No extra charge.
Josselin's French Corsets, 12s. 6d. per pair.
Bonnets altered and remade to present style.
Bridesmaids' Bonnets in great variety.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
R. SEXTON,
TAILOR AND MILITARY OUTFITTER,
51, DAWSON-STREET,
(late Managing Partner of the Firm of J. B. JOHNSTONE & Co.),
Begs respectfully to acquaint those Noblemen and Gentlemen who so kindly patronised him while conducting the late firm, that he will now carry on business solely on his own behalf at the above address (51, Dawson-street); and all their measures and patterns being secured to him by the Deed of Dissolution, is prepared to execute any orders they may kindly entrust to him with the most prompt attention.
R. Sexton, as Resident Partner, having originally opened and altogether managed the business of the late firm, carried on under the name of "J. B. Johnstone & Co." (Mr. Johnstone residing altogether in London), trusts for a continuance of the patronage so kindly bestowed upon him hitherto, assuring them that he will continue to devote his entire personal attention to their orders, which he hopes a practical experience of twenty years in every branch of his business will enable him to do with satisfaction to those who may honour him with their support.

EXPERIENCE TEACHETH!
The above was never more perceptible than in the Improved Style of Coat-Cutting
Adopted by
JOHN COLES,
DAWSON-STREET, Corner of Molesworth-street,
Nine years Foreman in one of the First Houses in Dawson-street and whose long residence in some of the First Houses in the Trade, both in London and Paris, enabled him to devote much time and attention to the science of
COAT-CUTTING,
by which practical experience the correctness of Fit and graceful development of the Figure, arranged under anatomical principles, fully justifies him in the adage that
"EXPERIENCE TEACHETH."

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER,
respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

SELTZER WATER,
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17, WESTLAND-ROW,
DUBLIN.

TEA CIRCULAR.
Tea Department, Henry-street, Dublin,
August 1, 1860.
We beg to inform Families and all Purchasers of Teas throughout Ireland, who are desirous of procuring First-class Unadulterated GENUINE BLACK and GREEN TEAS, that we are at all times large holders of the Finest Teas that can be obtained, and which we are now offering at the Lowest Market Cash Prices.
Our present Stock is particularly worthy of attention—the prices of which are as follows:—
BLACK TEAS.

Sound Congou Tea	3s	0d	per lb.
Excellent Strong Wiry Tea	3s	4d	"
Fawcett & Co.'s Family Congou,	3s	8d	"
Fawcett & Co.'s Celebrated Genuine Black Tea,	4s	0d	"
F. & Co.'s Finest Souchong Flavoured	4s	4d	"

GREEN TEAS.

Excellent Hyson	4s	8d	"
Good Mixing do.	4s	0d	"
First-class Strong, do	5s	0d	"
Finest Small Shot Gunpowder	6s	0d	"

We beg to state that the most economical Teas for Families to purchase are our
FAMILY CONGOU, at 3s. 8d., and
CELEBRATED BLACK, at 4s.
As the lowest Congou Tea pays the same duty (1s. 5d. in the lb) as the finest descriptions imported, the above two kinds we specially recommend as possessing strength, body, and flavour; and will be found far cheaper, for general consumption than Teas at a lower price.
Purchasers of 10lb., and upwards, of any of the above Teas (with the exception of our Common Congou at 3s.) will be allowed a discount of 2d per pound.
We are, respectfully,
FAWCETT & CO.

MESSRS. FRENCH, BARTON, AND COMPANY having disposed of their entire Stock, Concerns, and good-will to Mr. Frederick Stokes, of the Commercial Buildings, return their sincere acknowledgments to their numerous friends for the extensive support and confidence their house has enjoyed during the present and past century, a continuance of which they venture to solicit for their successor.
46, Upper Sackville-street, 2nd July, 1860.
The Subscriber having purchased of the above well-known and honoured Firm their immense Stock, offers it for Cash, on moderate terms, to ensure an immediate and extensive Sale.
It consists *exclusively* of Wines of the highest quality. The Ports is all Messrs. Sandeman & Co.'s first brand; none less than four years imported, and two years in bottle. The CLARETS for which Messrs. French, Barton, and Co., were unrivalled, are all the shipment of Messrs. Barton and Guestier, of the first growths of 1854. The CHAMPAGNES chiefly Messrs. Pomeroy, and Co. The CHAMPAGNE SHERRY, chiefly Messrs. Ruinart's first quality; and other Wines of similar character.
Purchasers of an entire binn or upwards can have free storage.
FREDERICK STOKES.
46, Upper Sackville-street, and Commercial Buildings,
2nd July, 1860.

MASDEU.
A Rich French Red Wine, ... 24s. per doz.
Small Bottles, ... 13s.
ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO.,
General Grocers, Wine and Spirit Merchants,
29, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET,
47, SOUTH GT. GEORGE'S-STREET, } DUBLIN.
188, NORTH KING-STREET,
82, LOWER GEORGE'S-STREET, KINGSTOWN; and
S. FINDLATER AND CO.,
8, RATHMINES-TERRACE.

CHAMPAGNE LEMONADE,
Manufactured by
J. AND T. HAYES,
17 WESTLAND-ROW, DUBLIN.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
In first condition for delivery,
In Pipes, Hhds. and Quarter Casks,
BAGOTS, HUTTON, & CO.,
28, William-street, Dublin.

IRISH TABLE CUTLERY.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers to her Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant,
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.
Beg to solicit the attention of the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, at present in Dublin, to inspect their Splendid Stock of TABLE CUTLERY, DESSERT DO., AND CARVERS,
T. and O'N's own Manufacture.
DUBLIN-MADE RAZORS.
THOMPSON and O'NEILL beg to call attention to the above Razors, and Patent Four-Sided Razor Strops of the same superior quality which has gained this House such eminence in public estimation.
THOMPSON AND O'NEILL,
State Cutlers,
No. 7, HENRY-STREET.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS, WITH BEDDING.
A magnificent assortment
TESTER, FOUR-POST, AND FRENCH PATTERNS, AT
HODGES AND SON'S,
16 WESTMORELAND-STREET, and 20 & 21, ASTON'S-QUAY
Manufactory, Price's-lane, Aston's-quay.
Servants' and Children's Stretchers in great variety.

MILNER'S PATENT FIREPROOF
HOLDFAST SAFES AND CHESTS,
In great variety
HODGES AND SON'S,
16, WESTMORELAND-STREET, and
20 and 21, ASTON'S-QUAY.
Manufactory, PRICE'S-LANE,
ASTON'S-QUAY.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with THRESHING MACHINES, AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potatoe Digging Machines, with other Improved Agricultural Implements. Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast, both Clover and Grass Seeds, the small portable Patent Thrashing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses; and capable of Thrashing from 40 to 50 Barrels per day.
Terms and further information apply to
JAMES NOBLE,
VIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CAPELIZOD,
COUNTY DUBLIN.

Wants.

TO SOLICITORS.—A Solicitor of experience and capabilities is desirous of forming a Partnership, or act as Manager, on such terms as may, in either case, be agreed on.—Address "K. L.," IRISH TIMES Office. Reference—John Orpin, Esq., 17, Dame-street.

A YOUNG WOMAN, just disengaged, wishes for a Situation as Thorough Servant, where two servants are kept; is a good Plain Cook; would take a small washing if required; has no objection to the country; can be recommended by her last mistress.—Address "C. G.," 3, Westland-row, or 59, Grafton-street.

A RESPECTABLE MAN wants a Situation, as Man-Cook, in a Hotel, or Officers' Mess; has most satisfactory reference and can be well recommended from the last position he held; has no objection to town or country, as he has no encumbrance.—Any communications addressed to "D. M.," 27, Clare-street, 90, Capel-street, or to the IRISH TIMES Office, shall be immediately attended to, for a week.

A LATELY DISCHARGED COLOUR-SERGEANT, aged 32, wants employment; can keep accounts or make himself useful in any ordinary capacity.—Address "N. C. O.," IRISH TIMES Office.

Wanted.

WANTED, a Master and Mistress for a School in a small Country Town, 50 miles North from Dublin. The master to act also as clerk of the Church. Salary from all sources, £35—together with fuel and a small garden.—Application to be made to "Y. Z., Post-office," Castlebellingham. The salary may hereafter be increased.

WANTED, a Protestant Master for the Boy's School at Headford, county Galway.—Applicants to forward copies of Testimonials, post paid, to the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Tuam, Headford, county Galway.

WANTED, for a Country Parish, a Schoolmaster and Parish Clerk, an efficient teacher of secular knowledge, well acquainted with the Holy Scriptures and the system of the Church Education Society, and capable of leading singing in the Church.—Address "Q.C.," IRISH TIMES Office. P.S.—The salary would be £25, and a probability of private tuitions among the gentry. There has been no school in the parish previously, and, therefore, no house. He would, therefore, have to visit the Protestant children (two or three families, some distance from each other) alternately, and any others he could collect with them. If a school should be regularly organised, probably a house would be obtained, or else salary raised.

Dublin, 9 Leinster-street, Merrion-square.
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.—Mrs. C. Mathers, Court Milliner and Dressmaker, has a vacancy for a respectable Girl, as apprentice to the Millinery and Dressmaking; also one to the Silk Mercery and Drapery.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c.
J. MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to submit a curtailed list of his GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, for which he can (as a manufacturer) give every possible guarantee.

	£	s.	d.
Gold Patent Levers, best quality, ten years engaged	14	0	0
Do. do. second do. seven do. do.	10	0	0
Do. do. ...	7	0	0
Gold Geneva, best made, ten years engaged	5	0	0
Do. do. second quality, five years engaged	4	17	6
Best made Silver Levers, ten years engaged	4	0	0
Second quality do. five years engaged	3	0	0
First-class Silver Genevas, seven years engaged	3	0	0
Second quality, strong cases, four years engaged	2	0	0

An inspection is respectfully solicited, which will convince the public of the advantage of purchasing from the Manufacturer and direct Importer.
In fine Gold Jewellery will be found a most choice selection of Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-rings, Rings, Lockets, Fine Gold Chains, &c., &c.
Please note address—
J. MAYFIELD,
WATCH MANUFACTURER AND JEWELLER,
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Manufactory and Branch Establishment,
30 and 31, ESSEX-QUAY.
P.S.—Repairs executed with every care and attention.
The Highest Price given for Old Gold and Silver.

WHAT TIME IS IT?—
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN.
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

SHOOTING SEASON, 1860.
ELY'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, comprising Patent Wire Cartridges, Double Waterproof Central-fire Caps, and chemically-prepared Felt Gun-wadding; also their New Patent Muzzle-loading Shot Cartridges. (The shooting 10 to 20 per cent. better than if charged in the ordinary way, AND FREE FROM DANGER.) Ely's Breech-loading Cartridge Cases, for breech-loading shot guns, same also as the French; Cartridges for revolvers, needle rifles &c., WITH GUNPOWDER BEST AND FRESHEST, and every description of Sporting Ammunition, on sale, wholesale and retail, at their Agent's,
ARTHUR WHITE'S
GUNPOWDER OFFICE,
SPORTING AMMUNITION, AND WINDOW GLASS WAREHOUSE,
No. 34, BOOT-LANE, DUBLIN.
(Opposite Mary's-Abbey.)
A prime lot of Single and Double Guns (muzzle and breech-loading); Rifles, Revolvers, &c., on hands, moderate. Revolvers by Dean and Adams, and the Tower Armoury Company, Enfield Rifles, &c.

IMPERISHABLE TESSELATED PAVEMENTS.
H. SIBTHORPE AND SON,
Agents to Maw & Co.,
are prepared to supply designs for Floors of Churches, Conservatories, Halls and Passages, with proper workmen to lay them in any part of Ireland.
11 & 12, Cornhill, Dublin.

GOOSEBERRY AND PRESERVING BOTTLES, OF ALL SIZES.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and despatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Naldare's Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

PLATE GLASS, PIER, and CHIMNEY GLASSES of the largest dimensions silvered and all sizes silvered and unsilvered for mirrors, sashes, and shop fronts, &c.
WALTER BURKE,
91 and 93, Middle Abbey-street.

SHANNON SAUCE.
A New, Economical, and
DELICIOUS SAUCE,
For all kinds of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Cold Meat, Hashes, Soups, Gravies, &c.
Prepared only by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
DUBLIN;
And to be had of all respectable Dealers in Sauces in the Kingdom.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

Medical.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of
BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.

	£	s.	d.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each	0	5	0
A Single Artificial Tooth, from	0	5	0
A Set, with Gold Springs, from	5	5	0

CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
115, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

EPILEPSY, OR THE FALLING SICKNESS.—A Gentleman, accustomed for many years to the treatment of this formidable and fearful malady in all its forms, and having, under Divine Providence, most successful, has been but little spare time to devote to one of two cases more. None need apply who are not willing, and in a position, to afford the necessary facilities to follow the treatment.—Address "L. A.," IRISH TIMES Office.

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of
CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS,
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS,
INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise far the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
A. B. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.,
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
"Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with DR. DE JONGH'S stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD, AND CO., 77, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.
AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE AND RETAIL), 107, Grafton-street, and 64, Dame-street; BEWLEY AND EVANS, 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; Dr. BUTLER, 34, Lower Sackville street and BEWLEY EVANS AND Co. 23 Mary-street.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY OF RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened Country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and to almost every instance confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from Indigestion, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Nervous or Sick Headaches. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont, while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America; and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution, for the recipe, their only object being to show how far superior the Botanic remedy is over all other practices of medicine. All they wish is that the complaints may be benefited thereby will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

IMPORTANT TO THE GENTRY AND THE PUBLIC, ALL THE LEADING STYLES IN SUITS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, INVERNESS CAPES and TOP COATS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, DRESS, FROCK, and LOUNGE COATS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, WALKING and OFFICE COATS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, WAISTCOATS and TROUSERS, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, SERVANTS' LIVERIES and STABLE DRESS, At B. HYAM'S.

TO ORDER, at MODERATE PRICES, LADIES' RIDING HABITS, At B. HYAM'S.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. NEW DESIGNS IN JUVENILE CLOTHING, At B. HYAM'S.

READY MADE, OR TO ORDER, CHILDREN'S CAPES AND SUITS, At B. HYAM'S.

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NOTICE.
THOMAS H. KOHLER respectfully informs his Friends and Patrons, that he carries on business as heretofore, at 17, CLARE-STREET, and solicits a continuance of their generous support.
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FRENCH CLOCKS, IN GILT, BRONZE, MARBLE, MARQUETERIE, &c., Duty Free.—My Wareroom over my Jewellery and Watch Establishment is exclusively stocked with the most beautiful designs; being the largest and best selected stock of Shade and other Clocks to be seen in this city, and lower in price than ever offered.
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For the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medidees, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
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Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor, WILLIAM BRODRICK, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
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☞ Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL-MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS. Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets, &c., at remarkably low prices.

DIAMOND ORNAMENTS. Mr. ACHESON begs leave to announce that he has returned from London with a large assortment of new and second-hand DIAMOND ORNAMENTS, which will be sold at moderate prices; they consist of Single-stone Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches Earrings, Rings, &c., &c., in great variety.
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LAURENCE TIPPER, House, Sign, and Ornamental Painter, 31, William-street (successor to the late R. Austin, Molesworth-street), begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he is prepared to execute all orders in Room Papering, Painting, Gilding, and Glazing, &c., at moderate charges, combined with superior workmanship and best materials. Address—31, William-street.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS ON SUNDAY, AUG. 19, 1860.
IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS.
I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 ... H. C. EADE, M.A., Missionary Secretary. Subject—"The First Protestant."—Heb. xi. 4.
II. MISSION BUILDING, Sev[illegible] p. [illegible]—The Rev. J. O'CARROLL, A.B., Ex-Schol. T.C.D. Subject—"Is Mariolatry Christian [illegible]ship?"
I. Did not Abel worship in God's [illegible], and Cain in man's way? Did not Abel trust for salvation only in Christ, represented by the Lamb offered in sacrifice—not in his own works or deservings? Was not Abel in this sense a Protestant?
Did not Cain rely on his own merits, and was not Cain in this respect like a Roman Catholic? Which offering did God accept, and why?
II. Can any Roman Catholic tell why the peculiar doctrines of the Church of Rome are so contradictory to the Bible of the Church of Rome? Why is it that those attributes and offices which only belong to the Lord Jesus Christ are also given to the Blessed Virgin Mary? As the Lord Christ is God-man, the Christian's perfect only, and all-sufficient Saviour, must not whatever trust is placed in another for the work of salvation be taken from Him? "Little children keep yourselves from idols."—1 John i. 21.
Roman Catholics are affectionately invited to attend.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

There was a reactionary tendency in the London Stock market to-day, Consols recovering one-eighth, and New Threes one-quarter per cent. This change proceeded from the absence of confirmation of a descent on Calabria, and also from the comparative fineness of the weather in London.

There was a relative advance in our two Funds, the market being improved both in tone and in the extent of business done. Dealings for the account were freely entered into.

Bank Stock gave way one-quarter, adjusting itself to the recent reduction in the Funds; and there was a further decline in Nationals but to the extent of one-eighth only. Hibernians were in request, and Royals on sale, at the last rates in both cases.

In Steam, the upward movement of Atlantics was checked, and a fractional decline took place, with further offers to sell at the reduced price. British and Irish produced yesterday's value, and Dundalk Steam were also negociated at the previous quotation, and appeared steady. City of Dublin Shares of all classes, and Dublin and Liverpool Ship Building Shares, were in request. Dublin and Glasgows were inquired for at par, one-eighth premium being demanded.

Mining Securities were again very languid; Connorrees slightly declined, and closed rather weakly, and Mining Co. of Ireland also gave way one-quarter, and had a heavy appearance.

There were not any quotations in the group of Miscellaneous Securities, and no change of value in the Shares usually dealt in was observable.

Railway Shares continued very inactive, but prices were steady. In Cork and Bandons the confident feeling arising from the proceedings at the recent meeting of the company is shown by a steady advance of value, the improvement to-day being one-half per share. Great Southern Stock realised last rate, the business done being limited in extent. A trifling advance was marked in Midlands. Belfast and Northern Counties, Cork and Passage, and Irish South Easterns were on sale at last rates, and there were offers to buy Dublin and Belfast, and Waterford and Limericks, on similar terms. For Dublin and Wexfords an enhanced price was offered.

In the Preference market, the principal feature was a considerable improvement in the Dublin and Wexford 6 per Cents., which fully established an advance of one-half per share. Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per Cents., of the class B, were again dealt in, at a discount of 5s.; the class A. shares being in demand at an enhanced price. Great Southern stock was negociated at the previous value, and continued on sale at that rate. There were sellers of the two denominations of Waterford and Limerick Preferences, there being offers to purchase the 5 per Cents. at a fractional reduction on the previous quotation. The other Preference Securities remain as last reported.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—AUGUST 17.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞
New 3 per Cent. Stock	92⅞
Ditto for account, 12th September	92¾
Ditto for account, 19th September	92⅞
BANKS.	
National Bank	61½
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	6
Ditto paid in full	6¼
British and Irish	47½
Dundalk (Limited)	10⅝
MINES.	
Connorree (Limited)	19s 6d
Mining Company of Ireland,	12¾
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Alliance and Consumers Gas	9½ ¼
RAILWAYS.	
Cork and Bandon	14½
Great Southern and Western	112½
Midland Great Western	54½ ¾
RAILWAY PREFERENCES	
Belfast and County Down, 5 per cent. perpetual, Class D	6¼ ⅜
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. per perpetual	98½
Londonderry and Enniskillen, 5 per cent perpetual Class B	9½

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and The stock brokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.
The next account day for shares will be the 31st August. Names be furnished on or before the 30th

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92¾	—	92⅞	92¼	92⅜	93 ⅛
Ditto for Account						
3 per cent. Reduced	92¼ ⅛	92¼ ⅛	92¾ ⅝	92¾ ⅝	92¼ ⅛	92¼ ⅛
New 3 per cent. Stock	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜
Ditto for Account						
Bank Stock	[illegible]					

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—AUGUST 17.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞
Account,	92
New Threes,	
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ¾ ⅞
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93⅛
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	92⅞ ¾
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93⅛
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅛
Account,	93⅛ ⅛
New Threes,	93⅜ ⅛
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money,	93⅜ ⅛
Account,	92⅞ 3
New Threes,	93⅛ ⅛

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 6 prem.; Eastern Counties 56 5⅞; Leeds Northern, 53½; Grand Trunks, 30½; Great Western of Canada, 12½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 96⅞ ⅞; London and North Western, 102 1½; Midland Stock, 124⅞ ⅞ ⅞; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 97½ 8; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 43½; Bank Stock, 230½; Caledonian, 94½ ⅝; Turkish (old), 76; Great Western, 72 1⅞; Mexican, 21 ½; North British, 65; York and North Midland, 85½; Great Northern 117½; Great Northern A, 117½; South Eastern, 89 8⅞; Account, 85⅞; Chester and Holyhead, 40; Great Western, 72½ ⅞; London and South Western, 92½. Consols opened rather firm at 92⅞ 3, declined to 92⅞ sellers, and are now steady at 92⅞ 3. The weather is very fine here to-day. Shares very inactive, but have improved a little in price. There is not any particular feature. Canadians are better. Trunks 7½ ⅞. Westerns 12½ ⅞.

FUNDS AND SHARES—AUG. 17.

Amberg, 6¾ 7; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 106½ ¾; Caledonians, 93½ ⅛; London and North Western, 101⅞ 2½; London and South Western, 92 3; Chester and Holyhead, 53 to ¼; Leeds Northern, 53½ ¾; Eastern Counties, 55½ ¾; Midland Stock, 124 ½ 5; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 79½ 80½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 42¾ to 3½; Great Northern, 117½; Great Northern A, 117½ 18½; North British, 64½ 5; Great Western, 71½ 2; South Eastern, 88¾ 9¼; Great Western of Canada, 21 5-16 7-16; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 96½ 7; Grand Trunk of Canada, 7½ ⅝; York and North Midland, 81⅛; Great Southern and Western, 111 13. There has been very little doing all day; but the market, owing to the improved weather, has been firmer in tone. Consols opened 92⅞ to 3, declined to 92⅞; sellers advanced to 93 buyers, and close 92⅞ 3. Shares have been very inactive; but, with Consols, improved a little, and close steady at the above rates. Canadas firm.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—Meetings of the London and North Western and Great Western Railways have been held to-day. At the former a dividend of 5 per cent., and in the latter of 3 per cent., was declared. The Stock markets to-day are decidedly firmer. Owing partly to the improvement in the weather, a recovery of ⅛ per cent. has taken place in Consols, and from ¼ to ½ in most of the principal railway stocks.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

Disappointment of the expectations of a change in the weather, and the threatened political contingencies on the Continent have led to a further decline in the English funds to-day. In proportion as the weather affects our own funds, American securities show greater security, owing to the anticipation of an active business in breadstuffs on the principal lines of Railway. The closing prices from Paris this evening show a renewed decline of ⅛. No gold was taken from Bank to-day. The steamer sailing for the West Indies to-morrow will take £11,620 in silver.

(DAILY NEWS CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The Stock markets to-day were decidedly depressed. The unsettled position of foreign polities, the weather, and the apprehension of a disturbance in the Money market, induced gloomy feeling. The funds have sustained a fresh decline. The Discount market continues rather tight. It is said that in an application which has been addressed by Turkey to the English Government, she offers to make the British Consul at various ports the recognised receivers of customs revenues, and to appropriate these revenues specially to a new loan, which England, in conjunction with other Powers, is solicited to guarantee.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The recent heavy imports of foreign grain and of cotton have drawn away a large amount of money from the United Kingdom, and should further extensive purchases of the former have to be made, which is not unlikely, the quantity of bullion will become materially diminished, unless a large supply of gold be received from Australia. There is a decrease, too, in the bullion of the Bank of England, as also in the reserve, and balance on deposits in the bank; and it is considered that the late arrivals of corn from abroad will not only absorb the gold now on the way from Australia, but a considerable sum in addition. Taking into account, therefore, uncertain prospects regarding the harvest, any deficiency in which will involve an expenditure for breadstuffs, together with other considerations, it is believed that money will be dearer, and that the rates of discount are likely to advance. As regards the present state of the discount market, the inquiry for accommodation has been slightly on the increase in London this week, through the requirements for trading purposes. A good demand is experienced at the Bank, and the brokers are free borrowers from the Joint Stock Banks on full terms. The rate, on the average, out of doors, is about 4 per cent., and in several cases a fraction higher is charged, but special descriptions of first-class paper of short date is negociated at 3¾ per cent. Credit, however, is in an unsatisfactory state on the other side of the Channel, the failures occurring now and then keeping alive a painful feeling of anxiety. On Tuesday, the suspension of Messrs. Poole and Co., of Northampton, boot and shoe manufacturers, with liabilities amounting to about £20,000, was announced; and a house in Macclesfield, in the silk trade, has likewise stopped payment, as also one dealing in woollens—the latter with heavy liabilities; and several failures besides are mentioned in the provision business. With respect to the manufacturing markets there is very little improvement to notice; in Manchester, however, the tone has become more firm, with prices less irregular than during the last few weeks, especially for some kinds of yarn. For Germany, and the Continent generally, there is more inquiry for goods; but the Indian advices are not very encouraging to shippers, and this department continues quiet, although there is some inquiry, and prices are pretty well maintained. Business at Leeds is dull in coloured cloth; but there has been a fair amount of activity in the white market, and an improvement has taken place in that department. At Bradford there is also more doing, and the hosiery trade in Leicester has become more lively for exportation; but the demand for the home market continues depressed, and a number of operatives are still out of employment. There is, moreover, little doing in lace and silks, although the present is usually marked as the busy season in Nottingham in the former branch, but this year there are no signs of animation exhibited.

Wool—The demand in our market is not active, but there is no change in prices. For the week ended on Wednesday evening, 442 bags and packs were exported from Dublin. The Colonial wool sales in London still continue animated, and the biddings for all kinds are brisk, a full number of buyers for both the home and foreign markets, being in attendance. In the other English woollen markets wool is likewise firm, and high prices are asked for good qualities.

Cotton—The market continues active and very firm, with a large business doing at full prices. The stock in Liverpool amounts to 1,157,000 bales.

Hemp dull.

Jute—A large number of bales have changed hands in Liverpool at £14 10s to £18 10s per ton.

Colonial Produce—The London market has not been generally active, but there has been little variation in prices. In sugar there is a fair business done, at steady rates. The sales made were at 37s to 41s for Jamaica, and 37s to 43s for low heavy yellow to fine Barbadoes; Mauritius brought, for soft brown, 35s to 37s, refining 38s to 42s, and grocery 43s to 44s; Penang went from 39s to 41s per cwt, and Costa Rica has been selling to-day at 61s to 70s. For coffee the demand has been inactive for the first few days, but prices are firm. Tea is still quite dull. Rum has become firmer in value since the announcement of a Government contract; and a large business continues to be done in rice at advanced rates. Saltpetre is also firm and in fair request. Tallow is, however, quite flat, and the London prices are as follows:—viz., spot 51s 3d to 51s 6d; last 3 months, 51s 3d; and 51s 6d to 51s 9d January to March. The latest advices from New York represent the sugar market firm at Havana.

Provisions—Butter—The demand is rather quiet, and stocks are, in consequence, accumulating. Prices for cools are from 9½d to 12d, and for firkins 90s to 102s. The quantity exported from the North-wall, for the week ended on Wednesday, amounted to 2,212 firkins. Bacon—Small supply at market; and advance from 1s to 2s per cwt. obtained on fine kinds.

Eggs, 6s 4d per hundred; retail, 7s.

Potatoes—There are additional reports as to disease, and serious apprehensions are entertained, both here and in England, as to injury to the present crop. Prices at our market range from 2s 6d to 4s per cwt.

Hay—Markets continue to be very large, with scarcely any alteration in prices. Straw still commands a high figure.

Cattle—The supplies of stock at yesterday's London market were fair, and consisted of 1,562 beasts, 11,323 sheep and lambs, with 835 calves. The primest were disposed of at about Monday's curiencies, but inferior breeds declined about ¼d per lb. At our Smithfield market, same day, there was a larger attendance than last week, and with an export demand late quotations were fully realised. Beef on foot, 54s to 66s; top, 67s 6d per cwt; mutton 6½d to 8d, and veal 7d to 8d per lb; lambs, 20s to 33s each. During the week ended on Wednesday evening there were exported from our quays 3,322 beasts, 3,639 sheep, 1,273 lambs, and 303 pigs.

Grain, &c.—The reports from the English and Scotch markets, held in the early part of the week, represented a tone of firmness in the great majority, and in several of them an advance in prices; but the accounts from London exhibited a backwardness on the part of buyers to enter largely into transactions at the high rates demanded by holders of grain, who were indisposed to make any concessions, and in consequence of this feeling the business done at Mark-lane on Wednesday was not of a very extensive character. On the next day, however, from the unsettled state of the weather, purchases could not be made at the quotations of Wednesday, and at the above market, on this day, foreign wheat was held for 1s per quarter higher; barley was likewise rather dearer, and no reduction took place in the value of Indian corn. In Liverpool, the tendency to advance has not yet been checked; at this day's market wheat was 6d per barrel, and flour 1s per sack over Monday's prices, and a large business was done in the former. Oats were also in active request, more money being paid for good qualities, and Indian corn was eagerly inquired after, at an improvement of fully 1s. per quarter. Since Tuesday the state of our market has undergone a marked change. The excessive rains of Wednesday night caused considerable excitement among buyers on Thursday morning, and large quantities of grain were, in consequence, disposed of by holders at advanced rates, wheat bringing from 1s. to 1s 6d. higher; and at our Corn Exchange, to-day, buyers were as anxious as on the previous day, the rain continuing during market hours, and no sign of a change for the better appearing. The result was, that the advance of Thursday was more than sustained, and wheat may be quoted from 1s. to 2s.; oats, 6d. to 9d.; and Indian corn from 6d. to 1s. over Tuesday's prices.

The stock of foreign grain, moreover, has been greatly reduced, from the rates lately obtainable in Dublin not encouraging importation, and further supplies will be now required. There were no foreign arrivals at our port on either Tuesday or Wednesday, but on yesterday three cargoes were reported as having arrived, containing respectively 1,000 bales of flour, 1,200 sacks do, and 2,030 quarters of wheat.

The following were the prices in London on yesterday of floating cargoes, calling for orders at Queenstown or Falmouth, which, of course, include cost, freight, and insurance to port of destination:—

Wheat—Berdianski, 54s to 55s; Marianople, 54s to 55s per 492lbs; Taganrog, 52s to 53s; Odessa Ghirka, new, 54s; old, 51s per 492lbs; Sandomirka, 53s to 54s; Polish Odessa, 51s to 52s per 480lbs; Galatz, 51s; Ibraila, 46s to 48s.

Maize—Galatz, 32s to 33s; Odessa, 32s to 34s, per 492lbs. Ibraila, 31s to 37s; Foxonian, 31s 6d to 33s 6d, per 480lbs.

Barley—Odessa, 25s to 26s; Danubian, 25s to 26s; Taganrog, 25s to 26s per 400lbs.

Beans—Egyptian, 32s to 33s per quarter.

Rye—Danubian, 30s to 31s; Odessa, 30s to 31s per quarter.

Oats—Odessa, 20s 6d to 21s; Taganrog, 20s 6d to 21s.

The following cargoes arrived at ports of call from the 10th to the 16th, both days included, viz.:—7 cargoes of wheat, 8 of Indian corn, 5 of barley, 1 of rye, and 1 of linseed.

The reports as to the effect of the present rains will be watched for with great anxiety. Barley, it is supposed, will be much damaged, and other crops will also suffer considerable injury from the floods, &c., that will follow.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

We have had almost incessant rain since Wednesday evening. The weather continues broken, and the mercury very low. There was rather an excited market at our Corn Exchange to-day, an advance of 1s to 1s 6d per barrel was realised on the trifling quantities of home-grown wheat which appeared, and of 6d on oats. Indian corn met an improved demand, and must be quoted 1s dearer.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
White wheat	32s 0d to 35s 0d	Oatmeal	15s 6d to 18s 0d
Red ditto	32s 0d to 33s 6d	Bakers' flour	17s 6d to 21s 6d
Barley	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian corn, per 480 lbs	33s 0d to 34s 6d
Oats, old	15s 6d to 18s 0d		

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, AUGUST 17.

Provisions—Spitalfields—Bacon, 68s to 78s per cwt; short hams, 68s to 72s per cwt; long do., 78s to 84s per do.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 74s to 78s; old, 68s to 70s; hams, new, 62s to 68s; old, 60s to 62s; cheeks, 44s to 46s 8d per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s per barrel. Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb; firkins, 90s to 98s 0d per cwt. Poultry—Chickens (alive) 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s to 1s 4d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little Green—Eggs, hen, 6s 2d to 0s 0d; duck, 7s 6d per 120 (wholesale). Hen, 6s 8d to 6s 10d; duck, 8s 0d to 8s 4d per ditto (retail). Cool butter, 9½d to 12d per lb. Firkins, 80s to 103s per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street, August 16.—Firkin butter, first quality, 102s per cwt; second, 96s; third, 90s. Cool butter, 10d to 12d per lb.

Smithfield Cattle Market, Thursday—The market was largely supplied with stock, which met with a brisk sale both for home consumption and exportation. The prices of last week were fully maintained. Prime beef, 60s to 68s per cwt; middling and inferior, 45s and up-wards. Wedder mutton, 7d to 7½ per lb; middling, 6½ to 7d; veal, 6d to 8d per lb; lambs, 20s to 33s each.

Fish—Salmon, 10d to 1s 4d per lb; herrings, fresh, 4s per hundred.

Fowl—Live chickens, 15s to 16s per dozen; live ducks, 18s per do.

Potatoes—1s 8d to 3s 6d to 4s per cwt.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 2s 6d to 3s 6d per cwt; straw, 4s 0d to 5s per do.

Bread—First quality, 8d; second ditto, 7d; third ditto, 6½d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 15s 6d to 17s per ton.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 16th August, 16s 6d per ton. At Dublin market, thirteen Whitehaven vessels, and one at Kingstown.

Wool—Wool quiet, manufacturers being in stock; former prices repeated.

Only one parcel of farmers' wool came to market yesterday, which was not sold. Prices nominally same as last quotations, 25s 6d to 26s 9d per stone of 16lbs.—Ganly, Sons, and Parker.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 17.

		From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Average. s. d.
562	Wheat, per barrel 20 stone	32 0	36 0	34 0
875	Oats do. 14 stone	15 9	18 6	17 6
—	Bere do. 16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
—	Barley do. 16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
—	Rape do. 8 stone	00 3	00 0	00 0
429	Oatmeal cwt	17 0	18 0	17 8

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN FOR THE WEEK—AUGUST 11.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Imperial Average.					
Wheat	59 6	Oats	26 3	Beans	46 5
Barley	34 0	Rye	44 9	Peas	41 0
Aggregate Average for the Six Weeks.					
Wheat	57 10	Oats	26 2	Beans	46 4
Barley	33 4	Rye	41 10	Peas	41 3

Duty one shilling.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, AUG. 17.—Rice steady, and full prices paid. Rum unaltered. Linseed in good demand, at prices considerably above those ruling last week.

GLASGOW IRON REPORT, AUGUST 17.—No. 1, 50s 6d to 50 7d; mixed numbers, warrants, 51s 4d to 51s 6d; No. 3, 50s 3d to 50 6d. Market depressed.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, AUGUST 17.—Sales of the week, 90,430 bales, including 15,960 on speculation, and 19,210 for export; quotation of fair same as last Friday; of the week, 28,619; cotton stock, 1,157,000; imports, [illegible]; market very firm. Sales probably about 8,000 or 10,000.

CORK CORN MARKET, AUGUST 17.—Oats, 14s 8d to 14s 9d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, AUGUST 17.—Firsts, 105s; seconds, 100s; thirds, 94s; fourths, 92s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 64s; 2,800 in market.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

Although only a moderate supply of beasts was on offer in to-day's market, the demand for all breeds ruled heavy, and in some instances prices were 2d per 8lbs lower than on Monday, the top quotation being 5s 4d per 8lbs. The show of sheep was seasonably good. Prime downs and half-breds were steady in value, but long-woolled sheep were a shade lower. We have to report a very inactive inquiry for lambs, at barely previous rates. Calves moved off heavily, at a decline in value of from 2d to 4d per 8lbs. Pigs and milch cows were dull, but not cheaper.

Per 8lbs to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime large oxen, 4s 4d to 4s 10d; prime Scots, &c., 5s 0d to 5s 4d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; second quality ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled ditto, 5s 0d to 5s 8d; prime Southdown ditto, 5s 6d to 5s 8d; large [illegible] 5s 4d; prime small ditto, 4s 10d to 5s 2d; coarse calves, 3s 10d to 4s 8d; prime small porkers, 4s 8d to 5s 0d; large hogs, 4s 0d to 4s 6d; lambs, 5s 2d to 6s 6d; suckling calves, 19s 0d to 23s 0d; and quarter-old store pigs, 23s 0d to 30s 0d each.

Irish Railway Returns.

MADE UP TO THE RESPECTIVE DATES AS UNDER.

Name of Railway.	1860. £ s. d.	1859. £ s. d.
Ballymena and Portrush, Aug 11	500 11 7	430 16 5
Belfast and Northern Counties, Aug 11	1391 16 8	1223 7 2
Belfast and County Down, Aug 11	628 8 8	572 14 2
Cork and Bandon, Aug 11	318 13 10	271 18 8
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, Aug 11	350 16 11	282 13 6
Dublin and Belfast Junction, Aug 12	1454 2 0	1341 14 0
Dublin and Drogheda, Aug 12	2016 9 0	1971 10 0
Dublin and Wicklow, Aug 12	2477 4 0	2312 12 0
Dundalk, Ennisk. & Londonderry, Aug 12	1866 10 0	1669 3 0
Great Southern & Western, Aug 11*	8647 3 0	6951 11 0
Irish South Eastern, Aug 11	250 4 0	266 18 0
Limerick and Ennis, Aug 11	214 1 4	153 10 6
Midland Great Western, Aug 12	4271 9 0	4246 9 0
Ulster, Aug 12	1877 17 8	1726 2 11
Waterford and Limerick, Aug 11	1278 4 1	1216 18 11
Waterford and Kilkenny, Aug 11	339 13 0	338 12 0

* The above includes the receipts of the Killarney Junction and the Tralee and Killarney lines now amalgamated with this line which are not included in the receipts for the corresponding week of last year (226 miles open).

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

West Indies and Pacific [S], Spain and Portugal	Ten a.m., Aug. 19.
America (New York) [Q]	
India (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Ceylon, and Mauritius [S]	One p.m., Aug. 19.
	One p.m., Aug. 21.
America (New York) [S]	Six p.m., Aug. 22.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 23.
West Coast of Africa [LL] Constantinople	Ten a.m., Aug. 24.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 26.
America (Boston), and Newfoundland [Q]	
Spain and Portugal [S], India (Bombay) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 26.
India (Calcutta, China, Australia, New Zealand, and Mauritius, via Marseilles	Six p.m., Aug. 26.
America (New York) [S]	One p.m., Aug. 28.
Constantinople	Six p.m., Aug. 29.
America (Portland) [D]	Ten a.m., Aug. 31.

France, Italy, Switzerland, [illegible] a.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Belgium, Holland, Germany, 6 p.m., daily.

English postage stamps may be used in Malta, Gibraltar, Constantinople, British West Indies, and the Foreign parts touched at by the Mail packets on Western Coast of Africa.

Letters, &c., for America, if posted at the G.P.O.; are in time, up to 10 a.m. on Friday and Sunday, for the Mails via Derry and Queenstown.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced yesterday morning at 4 o'clock a.m., and terminated at half-past 9. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at four o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday, August 11th, amounted to 59,[illegible], making a daily average of 9,[illegible] copies.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.
IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 31, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.
QUEEN'S THEATRE.
To-night—"Peter Wilkins, or the Flying Indians," "A Bird in the Hand is Worth Two in the Bush," Tight-rope Dancing, by the Deulin Family. To conclude with "Bowled Out."

IMPORTANT TO SMOKERS!
THE SMOKER'S DESIDERATUM; OR, KELLY'S MIXTURE. A Compound of the finest Tobaccos prepared from an Eastern Receipt. It is mild and delicate in flavour, yields a delightful aroma, and is pronounced by some of the most fastidious to be the beau-ideal of Tobacco, 8s per lb. In one pound, half-pound, and quarter-pound Cannisters.
N.B.—A Smoking and News Room attached to the Establishment.
J. J. KELLY, 8, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET, Importer of Foreign Cigars.

"Pretty Tube of Mighty Power, Charmer of the Leisure Hour."
HAVE you a Briar Root Pipe? If not, why not? They are Sold at Continental Prices, at EDWARD KEEVIL'S PIPE WAREHOUSE, 27, MERCHANTS'-QUAY, Dublin. A Sample free by post, for thirteen stamps.

GEORGE MACDONA and CO., 32, MOLESWORTH-STREET, Are largely supplied in every leading fabric for the present season; And have also in their own, and Messrs. Nicoll's make, every size and improved design in LIGHT PALETOTS, CAPES, EXCURSION AND SUMMER LOUNGE SUITS.

TOURISTS' AND LOUNGE SUITS.
WE respectfully inform the Nobility and Gentry of Ireland that we have a large variety of the above useful Suits, ready for immediate wear, in every shade and colour. These Suits are made of the most fashionable materials, as recently selected by us in the London and Scotch markets, and are cut and made on the premises; so that gentlemen requiring first-class goods at a moderate price will please visit our establishment, where every attention is paid to the directions of our numerous Customers, and where punctuality is one of the leading characteristics of our House.
BROWNE AND PAYNE, CLOTHIERS TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT, 12 and 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND 70, GRAFTON-STREET.

"MONDAY 20.—Grouse Shooting in Ireland begins." —Thom's Almanack.
Gentlemen before proceeding to their Shooting quarters for the season, are respectfully recommended to provide themselves with our HIGHLAND KNICKERBOCKERS, which, in addition to being made with the most recent improvements, will preserve their original dimensions to the last, as every garment will be carefully shrunk before it is made up.
Price from 16s to 25s.
"TWEEDSIDE" SHOOTING SUITS, From SCOTCH ANGOLA, TWO POUNDS FIFTEEN SHILLINGS.
KENNY AND OWENS, Tailors and Trousers Makers, 54, DAME-STREET, Introducers of the Scotch Angola Trousers, 16s. Thoroughly Shrunk.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Although we do not require Subscriptions to be paid in advance, yet when accounts are sent we shall feel greatly obliged by our Subscribers remitting the respective amounts. The extensive circulation of the IRISH TIMES *renders the cost of even a single application to every Subscriber very large; but when more than one application is rendered necessary the cost becomes a very serious item. The small amount of each individual Subscription might lead some to suppose that the matter was one of trifling importance; but when it is remembered that the Subscriptions alone of this journal amount to Several Thousand Pounds per annum, composed of innumerable small accounts, we feel sure that our kind supporters will all aid us by promptly attending to the first communications sent, and thus not rendering subsequent applications necessary, at very great loss to ourselves.*

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18.

SERIOUS apprehensions are entertained respecting the safety of the harvest, even by those who are generally hopeful. We had a winter without precedent for its continued severity. This was succeeded by a spring, cold, bleak, and unnaturally wet. During the earlier months of the year, the earth was sodden with rain, or bound with frost. If one fine day invited the labourers into the field, it was succeeded by a week in which no husbandman could work. Then came summer—if we can call the past season summer—fitful, uncertain, ever rainy and ever cold. Whether the great chill has been caused by the disruption of some icy continent, and the air comes to us chilled by their influence, or whether the atmosphere has been affected by cometary or meteoric influences, this summer must be memorable for its participation in all the characteristics of winter. And now we are entering into autumn, the season when fruits are ripe and the golden harvest ready for the sickle, and all should be preparing for the dull and workless days of winter. But still it is rain, rain—heavy, incessant rain. If the sun gleams for a moment, it is but to gild a cloud which soon spreads and breaks in rain. All our rivers are torrents, and our drains are streams. Even garden work is impossible, and we must rest, anxious, but still hopeful, while the fruits cease to ripen, and the rich corn is laid.

A large breadth of potatoes was planted this year, but, owing to the severity of the spring, they were in too many cases, planted late. The well known blight has unmistakably appeared—first, the curling and crimping of the topmost shoot; then the brown dry leaves crumbling to dust in the hand; and, last of all, the black and rotting stem. There is a large quantity of potatoes diseased. We have seen whole fields from which the haulm has entirely disappeared. Some are digging out and selling in all haste, but potatoes dug now are only fit for immediate use, as they will not keep. Others are pulling up the withered haulms and banking up the earth about the roots—a method found most useful in former years; while in some instances the stalk seems to have mastered the disease and recovered colour.

Wheat and oats had passed the critical time of flowering in safety, and rapidly filled. Though the straw in general was short, the ear was heavy and full. When the rain came and continued, the corn was extensively laid, and remains so. A white bloom has gathered in some fields, which portends maltiness; and there is a well-grounded fear lest, if this weather continues, the seeds will sprout in the ear and be worthless.

Through the counties of Wicklow and Dublin, the hay has been, with little exception, saved in excellent condition. Some few fields, cut a week since, are rotting on the ground. The Northern papers assert that the hay crop will not be an average crop, and anticipate that it will be dear next spring. The farmer should seize the first fair moment to bring the hay into the barn. They who do not consider the loss caused by waste and weather, may be surprised to learn that there are annually thrown away two millions and a half of money by leaving the hay too long a-field, and without thatching. In every case there must be no waste this year. We experienced last spring, the sufferings which a dearth of fodder brings, and should learn a lesson from it.

As yet, however, there is a possibility of recovery. The potatoes never were so large and so thick about the root. The crop of wheat and oats is heavy in the ear. Green crops are unprecedentedly luxurious. If Providence would favour us with a fortnight's bright and warm weather, a goodly harvest might yet be gathered in. The crops, too, through the wheat-bearing districts of the East, and in the districts of the Danube, as well as those of North America and the United States, are excellent and abundant. In Spain, too, they have been luxuriant. From these countries we can largely import, and if due precautions be taken in proper time, there is no fear that any of our people should starve. But here we in Ireland are in a different position from that of England: all our wealth, and nearly all our industry, is agricultural. England can continue her manufactures, and take corn in exchange for iron or cotton. We have nothing to give in return but money, and that eventually falls on the land. When the crops fail the landlord suffers, for rents cannot be paid. If the landlord suffer then through him all others suffer, and the cost of supporting those who are without means falls through the poor-rates on him.

But, for the moment, we may be hopeful we may yet have sunny weather for a while, and be enabled to gather in the wheat in the ear and the barley in boll. Yet, how perilous it is to trust to agriculture alone for the maintenance of millions of people! A single bad harvest causes more ruin than a year's war. In our crops we lose the very means of purchase. This alone should urge us to further, with all our might, every means of developing the other resources of our country, that we should not depend upon our earthly resource alone, which this summer's experience proves to be unreliable.

Upon the occurrence of the fire in Mary's-lane, no doubt still remembered for the horrible tragedy connected with it, we urged the establishment of a system of Fire Escapes through the city. A correspondent informed us that the Corporation had performed its duty, and prepared one Fire Escape; as if one Fire Escape could be sufficient for a city like this. It now turns out that this solitary Fire Escape has never been used. It was purchased in London, and at once consigned to the care of the Police, and placed in Kevin-street Barracks, the most inconvenient place that could be thought of. It lies there useless as lumber, and never was brought into requisition, though it might have been the means of saving life at the recent fire in Parliament-street. At last, it appears, from the report of the Corporation meeting on yesterday, that the Commissioners of Police did not well know what to do with the implement. They had no means of working it, notwithstanding they have under command so many hundreds of Police, some ten or twelve of whom might be beneficially employed in practising the method of using the Escape. They supplicate the Corporation to relieve them of the charge, and to place it in some central locality—where it ought to have been placed at first.

However, a "Committee" of the Corporation has recommended the purchase of four Fire Escapes, in addition to that one which the Police of Dublin had no means of working. Five is too small a number for a city containing 300,000 inhabitants, and occupying so vast a space. There are now 91 Fire Escapes in London, placed at an interval of half a mile from each other; so that, on the occurrence of a fire, a messenger would have to run but a quarter of a mile for the Escape. The instrument is placed under a shed, a bright red lamp burns over it, and a single man is placed in charge. On a summons, all he has to do is, to wheel the machine to the scene of the fire; there are hundreds of willing hands to help him, and the London Police, as well as the members of the Fire Brigade, are taught how to use the instrument. In London, 173 lives were saved by these Escapes, last year. Five, however, is a good beginning. When these are placed in different parts of the city, and a Fire Brigade is established, there will be some chance of saving life when a fire occurs. But winter and its long nights are approaching, when fires are more frequent than at other seasons, and the Corporation must be sensible of the importance of expediting arrangements so essential to the safety of all.

The *Times* on the Irish Educational Grant:—

The House of Commons is now passing through supply at a rate which leaves time for only passing reflections. The items come before the eye, and move on as quick as the companies in a review, and all that one can say or think is that they look well or ill. A large figure looms in the column, and, if the object be not an agreeable one, it is natural to think it might, perhaps, have been dispensed with. Thus, on Wednesday, after several items, not very bulky, for purposes of old and obvious necessity, for the maintenance of Law, or State, or some public department, there came a vote of £222,969 for salaries and expenses connected with the Poor Laws. "All this," one ejaculated, "over and above our poor rates!" Then followed some dozen commissions for the best possible objects, each costing its fifteen, or twenty, or thirty thousand a-year. To do, or think, or feel in these days is expensive, and we do not wonder at the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a financial frenzy, breathing an aspiration for a revolutionary reform. But as a great trouble puts out many smaller ones, fifty lesser items are eclipsed by £335,285 for printing and stationery for Parliament. For the Court of Probate and Divorce, including compensations, there is a total charge of £188,000, only mitigated by fees to the extent of £62,000. So dearly have we do purchase reform from the numerous and powerful class who are interested in things as they are. The charges for prosecutions, for prison and convict establishments, and other unpleasant purposes, are so enormous and so increasing, that there must be a reaction some day in favour of simpler and less costly ways of dealing with crime. We cannot quarrel with £80,950 for the British Museum, when we think of Panizzi and Richard Owen, each with his £800 a year, and the Hon the Dean of York with his £2,000 a year; but, after swallowing some of the most unpalatable items, we feel it a real relief to come on £220,722 for Irish Education. It is increasing, to-be-sure. The advance this year is £21,254, though thirty schools have ceased to receive money, most of them for the best of all reasons—they were workhouse schools, and there are no more children in them. There is something for this vote—something positive and presentable. It is so much gain to the country, and no gain can be greater or more substantial than that which is effected in the minds and hearts of the people. The hundreds of thousands—millions, we believe—spent in screwing debts out of poor people, in hunting out and punishing offenders, in keeping pickpockets in splendid castles or sending them to the Antipodes, give us nothing but grief and disgust. They are deductions from our income to cover worse deductions from our comfort and self-respect. The Education vote represents a substantial and, we must say, an undeniable improvement in souls which form, in fact, the future of our race, and that future which is beyond all futures of race or time.

If the present condition of Ireland, compared with the social chaos which prevailed twenty years ago, be not sufficient proof, we have the evidence of every impartial witness to the excellence of the education given by the Irish National Society. We have the striking and uninvited evidence of Americans as to the improved quality and tone of the Irish immigrants, coupled with the fact that while those immigrants were once all but thrust into the sea as they landed on the quays of New York, they are now everywhere welcome. A still more important testimony, as we interpret it, remains; and it is one given, not with friendly or impartial, but with hostile intent. When a considerable section of the Protestant clergy and the Church Education Society on the one hand, and a large section of the Roman Catholic clergy on the other, want National Schools, with the single exception of their religious neutrality, they show their estimation of the system as far as it goes. It will be said, indeed, that all they want is the bare grant; but it is not so in most instances. The Church Education Society consents to the books and the whole system, only asking that every child may be required to attend at the reading and explanation of the Scriptures. As such a demand can only be with the object of proselytising, it has nothing to do with the favourable estimate of the schools admitted by the Church Education Society. But whence on all sides this zeal for education? It cannot be said that forty years ago there was so much anxiety to make every Irish child a good scholar. It shows how well the example has worked. All sides stand by and admire the National Schools. The only fault they can find is that the schools are not their own, to the exclusion of all other admirers. The demand also proves that religious zeal has not died away. As Mr. Cardwell observes, not only is Ireland more educated, but never was there so much religious knowledge and earnestness. When the National Board was founded we were told it was to make Irishmen latitudinarians. Near thirty years have passed away, and is there such a thing as a latitudinarian in Ireland? One of the arguments against the schools last night was, that they fostered polemical differences, and that where there were mixed schools there you had the most controversy. It is not unlikely to be so; but what becomes of the old argument that the scholars under the National Board would become intellectual indifferentists?

Of course, the principal argument Mr. Cardwell has to meet is, that the system adopted by Government in this country is Denominational, while in Ireland it is National. If the two countries and peoples, with all their circumstances, were the same, then it would not be easy to defend so great a difference of system. But in the first place, in England we had to take things as they were, and just to assist, improve, and control existing schools, while in Ireland we had to create a new system. Thirty years ago there were two classes of schools in Ireland—those maintained by the clergy and Government for Protestant children, which were highly polemical; and for the Roman Catholic children, the old "hedge schools," taught by sharp Irishmen with ready wits and tongues, but not an atom of regular education. As the religions hated and persecuted one another, and went to the very verge of disloyalty, it was out of the question to give the schools the same sort of support that we do to our own safe and quiet parish schools. We had to teach as much as we could, and keep as clear as we could of polemical quarrels. The attempt met with small favour, either here or in Ireland; it was proved to be impossible, and every ill was predicted. For our part, we have not a word to say against the Denominational system, when it is established; but from all accounts it could not stand the test of a fair comparison with the National System. It is all very well for the clergy, whether Established, Roman Catholic, or Dissenting, to demand the entire and exclusive control of their schools. No doubt, too, the demand often arises from a proper jealousy for the exclusive care of their own flocks. But high views and vulgar facts, great aims and miserable shortcomings, often go together; and exclusiveness is too often—too generally—found the protection of idleness and inefficiency. The English public know what their own system is, and how it works. They know the actual result of leaving their schools entirely in Clerical or Denominational hands. Yet, we much suspect that the British public, were it fairly canvassed, would not be very urgent to recommend their system to Ireland; nay, if it were practicable, would be quite ready to try the Irish system here.

The *Morning Herald* on the Indian Budget:—

It is to be regretted that the Indian Budget was not brought forward at an earlier period of the session, but for the delay that has occurred we cannot, in fairness, blame the Indian Secretary, he being unable to present a financial statement to Parliament before his receipt of the estimates from Calcutta. Nevertheless, it must be reckoned among the class of untoward events that so important a subject should have been discussed in a House containing barely more than the legal complement of members, and the more so as this procrastination cannot be included in the list of casualties. In India the financial year terminates on the 30th April, so that what has just occurred will be constantly repeated, and the budget of the Eastern Empire will always be presented to a Parliament conspicuous by the absence of its members. This may be a great convenience to a Ministry desirous of evading the full responsibilities of office, but it cannot ensure justice to the 200,000,000 of people now placed under Parliamentary government; and if the system continues, the natives of India might just as well have remained under the old Committee of Secrecy, and the irresponsible sway of the Court of Directors and of the Board of Control. The truest and most intelligent friends of India have for many years contended that its only hope rested in the principle of publicity, but that principle becomes little more than a dead letter when its interests are discussed in the month of August, when members are wearied out with their legislative duties, and from sheer bodily and mental exhaustion are ready to assent to any proposition which has even the vulgarest air of plausibility. Of this indifference or inertness we had ample proof on last Monday night, when the resolutions of the Indian Secretary were passed unanimously, without one searching inquiry being instituted or the slightest knowledge being displayed.

We have already given the statistics of Mr. Wilson and of Sir Charles Wood, and need not fill up space with their repetition in detail. The main point is, that there will be a deficiency at the end of the present financial of £6,600,000, and the real question is, how can it be met? Some are of opinion that the military expenditure ought to be, and might be, safely reduced. It now amounts to the enormous sum of £15,276,000. Sir Charles Trevelyan and the late Lord Elphinstone, the respective governors of Madras and Bombay, and both trustworthy authorities when the subject was brought under their consideration, decided that the army estimates might be economised without exposing the country to danger. The authorities at Calcutta have arrived at an opposite conclusion. We must here quote a wise sentiment, more than once uttered by Mr. Disraeli, which should ever be present to the minds of statesmen, for it is of universal application:—"Public expenditure depends on public policy; and it is only by a change in that policy that you can ultimately and considerably affect the expenditure either way." It is the duty of an accountant to deal with figures put before him, and from them prepare a correct balance-sheet; but the functions of those who rule nations are very different. The figures submitted to the accountant are the consequence of their acts, and it is by this moral test that we ought to form our judgment whether the army in India can be reduced. Sir Charles Wood admitted, and we give him all the credit due to his candour, that "the mistake they had made in the internal government of India was, that they had, with the most benevolent intentions, attempted to introduce systems foreign to the habits of the people." The files of this paper will show that for years we have pointed out this fundamental error as the main source of our Indian debt, of our normal deficits, and of the secret hostility of the people. We have illustrated it by the mistake of Lord Cornwallis in framing the perpetual settlement, which destroyed all the old families in Bengal; by the breach of faith in the article of land tenures in the ceded and conquered provinces; by the unjust system of ryotwar introduced into the presidency of Madras; by the vexatious litigation which grew out of the resumptions of property, and by the spoliating principle of the Enam Commission, both creating uncertainty in the title to territorial possessions, and therefore arresting productive improvement and provoking hatred. These facts we dwelt upon when our contemporaries were insisting that as India was won by the sword, so it could only be retained by the sword. The mutiny followed, secretly favoured by the oppressed and justly discontented landowners, goaded into disloyalty and sedition by the harpies of the law, and thus we had proof and illustration that "public expenditure depends on public policy."

The wisdom of the views that we have advocated is tardily recognised by Sir Charles Wood. Speaking of Oude and the confiscation of the property of the talookdars by Lord Canning, Sir Charles says that "the people rose up and turned out the legal owners and reinstated the hereditary landlords, although the talookdars had exercised their powers with the greatest injustice, so that the confiscation had been in reality the reinvestment of the land in the talookdars." What has been the consequence? The talookdars have been vested with magisterial powers, had undertaken their duties with great alacrity, and shown every disposition to do their duty, discharging their functions with great impartiality and regard to justice. The simple fact is, that having obeyed the public opinion of Oude—just as worthy of being respected as the public opinion of any other country—we have replaced rebellion by loyalty. On this Sir Charles said, "He hoped this would be the mean of doing what they had not hitherto been able to do—namely, of attaching to us the landowners and gentry of the country." That it will tend to that happy result, and enable us to reduce the standing army, we have not the shadow of a doubt; but we must correct the Indian Secretary where he states that we only now had the power of doing what was right; we have always had the ability, the willingness alone was wanting. The ability existed when he was President of the Board of Control.

Sir Charles Wood then made the following gratifying communication:—"In Northern India, also, they had recognised what was termed the system of adoption, and their intentions in this respect had been announced to several of the native princes, and had produced a most favourable impression. Unless something of this kind had been done Lord Canning had himself stated that he should fail in obtaining the affections of the people, but on the other hand, by such a course of policy they would be ruling over a well-disposed and contented people." We may here, again, and we trust without presumption, take credit to ourselves for having years ago strongly advocated this particular policy. We protested against the rapacious usurpations of Lord Dalhousie when he seized on principalities to which there were no heirs male, on the false plea that they lapsed of right to the East India Company, as the paramount power and legitimate successors to the Emperors of Delhi quoting against him the decisions of Lord Auckland and of Lord Metcalfe, and even the positive commands of the House of Commons. We then stated what Lord Canning now confesses, that the refusal of the religious and immemorial right of adoption would alienate the affections of the people. But it is not enough that Northern India should be protected against such future acts of violent and illegal annexation, the principalities seized by Lord Dalhousie should forthwith be restored; and then the natives would believe that the dethronement of the East India Company was to be followed both by prospective wisdom and retributive justice. These are the simple but effectual means by which we may reduce the army estimates, coupled with the cessation of litigious and harassing disputes about titles to land.

We have confined our remarks to the expenditure on the army, as the most important item in the Budget, and because we are convinced that its amount mainly depends on our internal polity. If we make the landowners our enemies, India must become a huge barrack, ruled as Italy has been ruled by Austria. We can, if we please, make them our friends by respecting their rights, and they will themselves put down or prevent sedition. The two alternatives are before us, and the exercise of a little common sense will point out which course it is wise to pursue. We repeat it, all our difficulties belong rather to the statesman than to the mere financier. If we sow the whirlwind, we must reap the storm. We caution Sir Charles Wood against the tobacco tax. It was proposed nearly forty years ago, and rejected by men who had been in India twice as many years as Mr. Wilson has been months; and it will be rather the more hateful if levied at the shop or the dealer instead of on the field where it is grown. The rich Hindoos and Mahometans grow tobacco in their gardens, as the same class in England rear pines and hot-house grapes. The wealthy, therefore, will escape the tax, while it will rest on the poorer ranks who do not enjoy the luxury of a private garden.

The *Morning Post* on the Armaments of France and England:—

The semi-official French pamphlet on the naval and military budgets of France and England, which arrests so much attention across the Channel, is so ingeniously compounded of truth and error as really to present a very plausible paradox. The writer tells us that the arming of the two countries, by sea and by land, equally originates with England; that France is compelled to arm in self-defence, and that the enormous armaments of our own Government are causing infinite disquietude in France, and great apprehension throughout Europe, while they indicate the speedy adoption of a belligerent policy by the Cabinet of London, which is to threaten the liberties of the world! This is, in a word, the gist of the whole document. A great many facts and figures are adduced in support of the relative inferiority of French to English expenditure; but we suspect that they are in a great degree inaccurate, and certainly, even when correct quotations from official statistics, they are so bold as to carry a very incorrect deduction to the mind of the reader. In the same tone, the author ascribes the publication of his pamphlet to the strictures on the French armaments which have been heard in the House of Commons. Thus the English initiate at once the policy of arming and the practice of complaining. France would not arm if England had not already done so; France would not complain of England if England had not already complained of France.

Let us see what all this amounts to. The author tells us that the French and the English army and navy possess an inverted relation of importance. The army in France is the chief means of attack and defence, and the navy is auxiliary to it. In England the navy is the chief instrument of power, the army being auxiliary. This observation yet retains much of its old truth, though the distinction, in consequence of the increased facilities of maritime communication, is diminishing in degree; and as foreign powers increase their steam navy, so we are compelled to augment our army in consequence of the incomplete reliance which a country, compelled to prepare against the contingency, of invasion, can repose, under the existence of foreign steam navies, upon any extent of naval force in her possession. The author, having thus assumed a position distorted, as we have seen, in respect of degree, points triumphantly to certain figures which imply that the English army costs more than the French. He tells us that in France the war budget for 1860 was fixed at 339,737,000f., while the war budget for the same year was fixed in England at 371,000,000f. This he pretends that our army costs us 31,000,000 more than the French army costs France. We will first set his own figures right on his own data, and will then show what, when thus set right, they are really worth. He proceeds to say that the English vote does not include the 12,500,000f. voted provisionally in the spring for the China war, and that, "*therefore*, there is no occasion to add to the French budget the 42,000,000f. of supplementary grants which increase the war expenditure." Why, here we have the army expenses of the two countries approximately equalised. There is only a difference of a million and a half of francs, or £60,000, between them. Moreover, it does not appear that there is any charge whatever for the China war among these data of French expenditure.

But it may be said, if the army be the great weapon in France, and in England the smaller, the English army ought to cost much less than the French. We answer, we have not the slightest doubt that it does. The Emperor Napoleon has just computed his army in service at 400,000 men, and so we do not question that it is. But according to the best returns for the year 1859, the total French army amounted to not less than 760,000 men, thus comprised:—There were 120 regiments of infantry, numbering 510,000. There were 64 regiments of cavalry, numbering 100,000. There were 19 regiments of artillery, numbering 64,000. There were three regiments of engineers, numbering 15,000. There were 26,000 of "gendarmerie." There were 12,000 of the "train." There were 6,000 of the "etat-major." There were 7,000 of the "intendance." And in other departments less connected with active duties, there were 21,000. The total, adding the odd hundreds which we have omitted, amounts to 760,000 men. Nor does the army appear to have been very greatly augmented on account of the war in Italy, the annual conscription having been raised from 80,000 to 140,000 during 1859, and the extraordinary 60,000 being probably not more than the number who perished in the campaign. It is well known that a great proportion of the French army is either on furlough or employed in other ways, so as still to be a charge upon the State. As the Emperor himself reckons his army by those actually in service at the moment, so we assume that the official financiers who prepare the public accounts do so also. At this rate there is no reckoning made for the rest of the army. Now are there not payments made in excess of the ordinary payments recorded in the general schedule of military expenditure? If there are not, why does the national debt increase? Two or three years ago the interest on the public debt of France was 500,000,000f. In the budget of 1859 it is published at 530,000,000f. In the budget of 1860 it is augmented to 560,000,000f. These facts wholly demolish the positions of the writer.

It is very much the same with his arguments concerning the English and French navies. We have no doubt, been building ships during the last two years very rapidly; neither have we any doubt that we are now spending more on our own navy than France spends on hers. This is the result of three causes. In the first place, labour is always—materials are often—cheaper in France; and the same work can therefore be done in that country for less money. In the next place, the French navy has made such rapid advances during the period which has elapsed since the Crimean war, that we felt ourselves two years ago in some degree taken by surprise. In the third place, our scattered empire demands that our navy should be much larger than the compact empire of France demands that her navy should be. Mr. Cobden himself acknowledged that we ought to build three ships for every two ships built by France. If France were without a ship she would still control the whole of her empire, with the exception of her unprofitable dominion in Algeria, and a few scattered islands. If England were without a ship, she would at once cease to be a great Power in the counsels of Europe, and her immense establishments in every sea would be swept off by her first maritime opponent. If she were not much stronger than France by sea, she would exist as an empire upon chance of sufferance.

We are, therefore, justified in being stronger at sea than France; and when the author has set out by acknowledging that our navy is our chief defence, while a navy is but the auxiliary defence of France, he has commenced by admitting the justice of the proposition that he afterwards labours to confute. We will remind him, however, for his comfort, that it is quite possible for us to be nominally, without being really, stronger at sea, for we have less facilities for concentration of our force. He may feel assured, therefore, that all our armaments are dictated only by the necessity of defence; but, at the same time, we hold France to be fully justified in possessing a considerable navy also. We believe in the prolonged peace of the two countries—we are assured that neither country wishes to disever its alliance; but as France, bordering on great Continental monarchies, and ambitious of a maritime policy, extends her armaments, so we must do likewise.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

BALMORAL, AUG. 14.

The Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, and attended by the Hon. Beatrice Byng, drove out in the afternoon.

The Prince Consort, with Sir George Grey, went out grouse shooting in the afternoon.

Her Majesty received the intelligence of the christening of the infant princess, daughter of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick-William of Prussia—who received the names of Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte—at 3 p.m., the ceremony having taken place at the new palace at Potsdam at half-past one o'clock.

Mr., Mrs., and Miss Farquharson (of Invercauld) had the honour of being invited to dinner.

Lady Macdonald has relieved the Countess of Desart as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty.

BERLIN, AUG. 14.

To-day the infant daughter of the Princess Frederick William was baptised at the new palace at Potsdam, by the Court preacher, Heym, when the young princess received the names of Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte.

The Right Hon. B. Disraeli, M.P., and Mrs. Disraeli have left Grosvenor-gate for Hughenden Manor, Bucks.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert will leave town on Tuesday next for Scotland.

Colonel Johnston Walsh has arrived at the Lodge, Ballyragget, from Cromore House, Portstewart, county Derry.

Mr. Cogan, M.P., and Mrs. Cogan, have arrived at Charlemont-terrace, Kingstown, from London.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, at Cambridge House, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Lord and Lady Lyveden, Lord and Lady Elcho, Lord Stanley of Alderley, the Right Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P., and Mrs. Cowper, Hon. Henry Brand, M.P., Mr. Stanley, Mr. Montgomery, &c. Later in the evening her ladyship had a small party.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and the Hon. Mrs. Herbert, entertained at dinner on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Belgrave-square, the Earl Somers, the Bishop of Oxford, the Countess of Newburg, Count Strzelecki, Lord Rivers, Lady Truro, the Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood, M.P., the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir James Graham and Miss Graham, Sir John Acton, Mr. Hayward, &c.

Major Shaw, R.A., and family, have arrived at Kilmage House, from Woolwich.

Joseph Pratt Tynte, Esq., has arrived at Tynte Park, Dunlavin.

Mr. and Mrs. Denis Kirwan arrived at Monkstown, yesterday, from Castle-Hacket.

MARRIAGE OF LORD SKELMERSDALE AND LADY ALICE VILLIERS.

The marriage of Lady Alice Villiers, second daughter of the Earl and Countess of Clarendon, with Lord Skelmersdale, was solemnised on Thursday, at St. Paul's Church, Wilton-place. The bride was attended to the altar by the following young ladies as bridesmaids:—Ladies Constance and Emily Villiers, sisters of the bride; Lady Blanche Craven, Lady Harriet Grimston and the Misses Villiers (2), cousins of the bride; the Hon. Misses Wilbraham (3), sisters of the bridegroom; and Miss A Lister.

The service was read by the Rev. C. P. Bootle Wilbraham, B.A., Rector of Audley, in Staffordshire, and uncle of the bridegroom. The bride was given away by her noble father.

After the religious rite, the party assembled at the family residence in Grosvenor-crescent, where breakfast was served to a numerous company, among whom were his Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, his Excellency the Count d'Apponyi, his Excellency the Prussian Minister and the Countess Bernstorff, his Excellency the Count Lavradio, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl and Countess of Derby and Lady Emma Stanley, the Earl and Countess de Grey and Ripon, the Earl and Countess of Dalkeith, the Countess Craven and Ladies Evelyn and Blanche Craven, the Earl of Dunmore, the Countess of Verulam and Lady Harriet Grimston, the Countess (Dowager) of Verulam, the Earl Cadogan, the Earl of Shelburne, Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston, Viscountess Grey de Wilton, Viscount and Viscountess Sydney, Viscount Uffington, Viscount and Viscountess Stratford de Redcliffe and Hon. Misses Canning (2), Dowager Lady Truro, Lord Stanley, Lady Augusta Cadogan, Lady Victoria Ashley, Lord and Lady Proby, Lady Theresa Lewis and Miss Lister, Hon. Gerald and Lady Maria Ponsonby, Hon. Lionel de Rothschild and Miss Rothschild, Hon. and Rev. B. Wilbraham, Hon. and Rev. Augustus Liddell, Hon. George Craven, Hon. Robert Grosvenor, Hon. Mrs. Wilbraham and the Hon. Misses Wilbraham, Hon. Miss Eden, Colonel the Hon. D. and Mrs. North, Hon. Robert Grimston, the Right Hon. Charles P. Villiers, M.P., the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, M.P., and Mrs. Herbert, General Sir Edward and Lady Lugard, Sir Frederick Bathurst, Dr. Quain, Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson and Miss Ferguson, Captain Bathurst, Mrs. Lane Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. Frederick Villiers, Mr. Douglas Pennant, &c.

Early in the afternoon the newly-wedded couple left town for the Grove, near Waterford.

Church.

ST. ANDREW'S PARISH.

Divine service is celebrated on Sundays, at noon, in the Chapel of Trinity College, for the convenience of the parishioners.

On Friday, August 10th, the Lord Bishop of Meath held confirmations in the parish church of Banagher, King's County, thus bringing to a conclusion his tour of confirmations for his entire diocese. In the month of June his lordship visited the county of Meath, and held confirmations at eight different places, where 427 candidates were confirmed. On each occasion his lordship addressed those presented for the right of confirmation. During the months of July and August his lordship visited the county of Westmeath, and that part of the King's County in the diocese of Meath. Confirmations were held at nine places, and 502 young persons were confirmed. The candidates were addressed on each occasion by his lordship's chaplain, the Rev. P. O. Singer. After the confirmation in each place a visitation of the neighbouring clergy was held. The registrar of Meath, the Rev. T. A. Stopford, accompanied his lordship throughout the tour.

The Rev. W. B. Bryan has resigned the rectory of Kilkenny West, diocese of Meath.

The Rev. F. Marsh has been licensed to Ardnurcher Curacy; Rev. T. Mease, to Rahan Curacy; Rev. W. T. Turpin, to Tullamore Curacy, all in the diocese of Meath.

The Bishop of Kilmore will hold an ordination at Kilmore Cathedral, upon Sunday, the 2nd of September.

The Rev. Gerald Fitzgerald has been appointed to the impropriate curacy of St. Iberius—Patron, the Bishop.

On the 31st ult. the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol consecrated a new church and churchyard at [illegible]field, near Berkeley, erected principally through the liberality of Sir George and Lady Jenkinson, who are also building some handsome schools. After the consecration [illegible] open to the public. The gardens of Eastwood were thrown open to the public. There was a treat for the Falfield school children at the house, also.

luncheon for the general company; and altogether the d[illegible] as one of much interest and gratification in the locali[ty]. The building, which is designed by Mr. Dankes, is ve[ry] simple, and will contain about 200 persons.

Thanks.

Mrs. Edwards, Dunkeshan—£1 from Mrs. M. Boyd, Lo[illegible] gin, to assist poor widows.

Wm. Ledger Erson—To J. R. Curry, Esq., Dalkey, for £[illegible] for the Metropolitan Hall Saturday Evening Prayer Meeti[ng] Committee.

The Army.

The Louisa, one of the vessels lately chartered by t[he] Hon. Council of India for the conveyance of reinforceme[nts] to India, embarked 203 non-commissioned officers and m[en] of the 1st Battalion, 5th Fusiliers, at Gravesend, yesterda[y] for Calcutta, together with the following officers:—Maj[or] A. Scott, Lieutenant G. A. Shegog, and Ensign W. Ormond.

The officers and reinforcements for the 73rd Regime[nt] from Chatham garrison, will embark at Gravesend this da[y] for Calcutta, in the Gosforth, the detachment consisting [of] 250 non-commissioned officers and privates, and the followi[ng] officers:—viz., Captain G. Renny, Lieutenant W. Clark[e], Ensign B. J. A. Monsell, Ensign H. Synge, and Ensi[gn] C. W. H. Richardson.

The Daphne, 708 tons, embarked 83 men of the 1st ba[t]talion of the 12th Regiment at Gravesend, yesterday, for Syd[ney], to join the service companies of their regiment. Assi[s]tant-Surgeon F. O'Connor proceeds in medical charge of th[e] detachment.

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The following appointments were made on Thursday a[t] the Admiralty:—Lieut. Lewis B. Solly to the Excellent; N[a]poleon A. R. Spicer, midshipman, to the Hornet; John Se[l]don, paymaster, to the Curlew; T. M. Haverfield, paymas[ter], to the Tartar; Alexander Thompson, paymaster addi[tional], to the Formidable; W. T. Greive, paymaster, to th[e] Impregnable; Frederick Bunn, assist.-paymaster in charg[e], to the Espoir; Thomas L. Chanter, assist.-paymaster i[n] charge, to the Eagle; W. H. E. W. Roberts, clerk, to th[e] Tartar; and James K. Bell, clerk, to the Emerald.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE, Half-past Four, a. m.

FRANCE.

The Superior Council of Commerce has closed it[s] inquiry respecting the cotton manufacture, after ex[amining] 120 witnesses, and has commenced the investi[gation] of the silk trade.

FRENCH OPINION ON ITALY.

PARIS, 17TH AUGUST.—The *Constitutionnel* publishe[s] a letter, signed by M. Grandguillot, commencing as fol[lows]:—"Italy is now entirely in the most critical an[d] most decisive period of her regeneration. Henceforth she stakes on a single card either her ruin or her salva[tion]. Engaged as she is in the path upon which sh[e] has been thrown by the expedition of Garibaldi, Italy will, within two months, be either free and completely independent, or Austria will again reign, and this tim[e] from Messina to Turin." The letter then details th[e] course of events, and states that the negociations be[tween] Naples and Piedmont were unsuccessful by reason of Garibaldi refusing to arrest his course, and on account of the enthusiasm prevailing throughout Italy having paralysed the measures which Piedmont migh[t] otherwise have taken to prevent further complications

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The *Gazette de St. Petersburg* says that the railway from Moscow to Nisni Novogorod, will be opened thi[s] month.

AUSTRIA.

The *Elberfield Gazette* has the following:—"The report that Austria had directed her ambassador a[t] Paris to declare that she would not suffer any further extension of revolutionary proceedings in Italy, is unworthy of credit."

A Vienna letter contains the following:—"Amongst the liberal concessions to be made on the occasion of the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday, on the 18th instant, will be a proclamation of the complete equality in civil and political matters, of all Austrian subjects belonging to the different religious sects of the empire."

HOLLAND.

HAGUE, AUG. 17.—The project of law respecting th[e] railway, has been adopted by the First Chamber, by 3[illegible] against 5 votes.

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PARIS, AUG. 17.—The *Patrie* of this evening contai[ns] the following despatch, dated Naples, 6th:—Tranquil[lity] prevails in the city. Garibaldi is still reconnoitri[ng] the Neapolitan Littoral. Tranquility still prevails [in] Calabria and the Abruzzi.

SYRIA.

BEYROUT, AUG. 5.—(via Marseilles.)—Syria is tr[an]quil, but in the environs of Damascus attempts aga[inst] the life and property of the Christians are daily occurr[ing].

SARDINIA.

A correspondent of the *Independance* says:—Let[ters] from Turin state that M. Ratazzi's joining the Ca[binet] is becoming doubtful; indeed the situatio[n of] the Sardinian Ministry becomes so embarrassing th[at it] will probably find great difficulty in recruiting [its] strength. It is said the Sardinian Government inte[nded] to take part in the expedition to Syria, but relinqui[shed] the idea from the opposition of certain Powers. It [will] therefore, only send some vessels of war to protect [the] Italian flag.

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A communication from Turin says, strong re[com]mendations are being made to General Garibaldi [in a] dilatory sense. M. Bartini, instructed by M. F[illegible] has undertaken to make the Dictator comprehend [that] any attempt at the present time against the Nea[politan] provinces on the mainland would be unjustifiable, [the] people not having manifested their wishes either [by the] legal means of the elections or by a general in[surrec]tion, but appearing on the contrary to accept the[ir] institutions.

MAIL NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, FRIDAY.—The (s.s.) Vigo arri[ved this] afternoon, with New York dates to the 4th. T[he Aus]tralasian had arrived out. The Vigo passed th[e Kan]garoo on the 7th.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The M[illegible] Company's (s.s.) Nova Scotian arrived at Movi[lle] this morning. She took on board passengers, m[ails, and] latest telegrams at this port, and sailed for [illegible] shortly after 6 p.m., all well.

GAZETTE NEWS.

BOARD OF TRADE, AUGUST 17.—A French decree authorises the importation of wool thr[ough] of the Custom-houses of the empire.

FOREIGN OFFICE, AUGUST 15.—C. Driderse[n] appointed Consul at Hongkong for the Grand [Duchy of] Oldenburg.

BANK RETURNS.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.—Notes issued, £2[illegible]; Government Debentures, £11,015,100; Oth[er Securi]ties, £3,459,900; Gold coin, &c., £14,807,2[illegible]; £29,282,275.

BANKING DEPARTMENT.—Proprietors' [Capital], £14,553,000; Rest, £3,520,954; Public [Deposits], £3,956,219; Other Deposits, £12,792,434; S[even Day Bills], &c., £770,254.—Total, £37,592,861. Gov[ernment Se]curities, £9,804,273; Other Securities, £1[illegible]; Notes, £7,709,380; Gold Coin, &c., £740,4[illegible]; £37,592,861.

COLLISION IN THE SUIR.

WATERFORD, FRIDAY EVENING.—The (s.[s.]) [illegible] when proceeding down the river this afterno[on], [illegible]don, ran into the brig Hope, of New Ross, [doing so] much damage as to cause the Hope to sink. Captain and crew saved.

HOUSE OF LORDS—YESTERD[AY].

SAVINGS BANKS BILL.

Lord REDESDALE, referring to the not[ice given] the preceding evening, in reference to the S[avings Banks] Bill, suggested that the motion should be [illegible] which case he should not oppose it, as the [illegible] seemed to consider the question one of urg[ency].

Earl GRANVILLE complained of the [illegible] the House limiting the time for the co[nsideration of] bills, which, he said, enabled Lord Mon[teagle to offer to] this bill a factious opposition. However, [he was, under] the circumstances, willing to postpone [it till] Monday.

After some remarks from Lord Mont[eagle],

The Duke of ARGYLL approved of th[e course] taken.

VOLUNTEER REGULATIONS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY called [attention to the] hardships inflicted on the Volunteers, in [being sent] to great distances to be inspected.

Earl GREY said that the Governmen[t had no power] except in case of invasion, to send the[m any]where. The Government only appoi[nted officers to] direct their movements.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Local Government Supplement[al Bill, the Me]tropolitan Bill, and the Consolidated Fu[nd] Bill, were read a third time, and passe[d].

The Wine Licences (Ireland) Bill pass[ed through com]mittee, and

The House adjourned at 7-30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Y[ESTERDAY].

MORNING SITTING.

At the morning sitting, in Commi[ttee of Ways and] Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCH[EQUER moved] the following resolutions:—1st, Tha[t towards making] good the supply granted to her Maj[esty, the Commis]sioners of her Majesty's Treasury be [authorised to raise] any sum of money, not exceeding tw[illegible] sue of Exchequer bonds or bills; an[d that the prin]cipal of all Exchequer bonds or bill[s so] issued shall be paid off at par at th[e end of a] period not exceeding six years from th[e date there]of; That the interest of such E[xchequer bonds shall] be payable half-yearly, and shall be [charged upon and] issued out of the Consolidated Fund o[illegible]

luncheon for the general company; and altogether the day was one of much interest and gratification in the locality. The building, which is designed by Mr. Daukes, is very simple, and will contain about 200 persons.

Thanks.

Mrs. Edwards, Dunkeehan—£1 from Mrs. M. Boyd, Lurgan, to assist poor widows.

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HOUSE OF LORDS—Yesterday.

SAVINGS BANKS BILL.

Lord REDESDALE, referring to the notice given on the preceding evening, in reference to the Savings Bank Bill, suggested that the motion should be repeated, in which case he should not oppose it, as the Government seemed to consider the question one of urgency.

Earl GRANVILLE complained of the resolution of the House limiting the time for the consideration of bills, which, he said, enabled Lord Monteagle to give this bill a factious opposition. However, he was, under the circumstances, willing to postpone his notice till Monday.

After some remarks from Lord Monteagle,

The Duke of ARGYLL approved of the course now taken.

VOLUNTEER REGULATIONS.

The Earl of MALMESBURY called attention to the hardships inflicted on the Volunteers, in sending them to great distances to be inspected.

Earl GREY said that the Government had no power, except in case of invasion, to send the Volunteers anywhere. The Government only appointed an officer to direct their movements.

MISCELLANEOUS BILLS.

The Local Government Supplement Bill, the Gas Metropolitan Bill, and the Consolidated Fund (£10,000,000) Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

The Wine Licences (Ireland) Bill passed through committee, and

The House adjourned at 7-30 p.m.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Yesterday.

EXCHEQUER BONDS.

At the morning sitting, in Committee of Ways and Means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved the following resolutions:—1st, That towards making good the supply granted to her Majesty, the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury be authorised to raise any sum of money, not exceeding two millions, by the issue of Exchequer bonds or bills; second, That the principal of all Exchequer bonds or bill which may be so issued shall be paid off at par at the expiration of any period not exceeding six years from the date of such bonds; third, That the interest of such Exchequer bonds shall be payable half-yearly, and shall be charged upon and issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, or the growing produce thereof. He explained that one million was demanded on account of the deficient harvest, which would entail large expense on the Government.

Mr. Henley and Sir H. Willoughby complained that such resolutions were brought forward without notice.

The resolutions were agreed to.

IRISH RESIDENT MAGISTRATES.

In the evening sitting,

On the motion for adjournment till Monday,

Colonel FRENCH asked the Chief Secretary for Ireland if the report were correct that the Lord Lieutenant had transferred to the Director-General of Constabulary the appointment of one-third of the resident magistrates, to be selected by him from the force under his command; and, if so, whether he could state the grounds on which such a change had been made; and further inquired whether any reports showing the necessity of such a proceeding, or any communication from the Lord Lieutenant to the Home Office respecting it, had been made, and are to be laid before Parliament? He complained of the tendency of the Government to appoint the magistracy from the police.

Mr. SCULLY observed that the worst class from whom magistrates could be chosen were the police force. He took this opportunity of complaining of the conduct of the Irish newspapers in regard to the Irish members. He wished to know if the Government intended to appoint a paid Roman Catholic Commissioner, as well as a Protestant one?

Mr. B. OSBORNE was glad that attention had been drawn to the subject, as the Irish police was in anything but a satisfactory state. The police were utterly inefficient for the detection of crime. They were neither soldiers nor policemen, while their military character deprived them of all the qualities necessary for their office. They were becoming more military every day and it was high time that the subject was inquired into.

Mr. CARDWELL said that before 1836, all the magistrates were chosen from the police force. By the act of 1837 the appointments were thrown open. Lord Carlisle had adopted the course, on every third appointment, of consulting the Inspector-General of Police. As to the force itself, it was one of the most efficient in existence. In reply to Mr. Scully, he said that there was no intention of appointing a second commissioner.

DAHOMEY BARBARITIES.

Lord FERMOY, after a few words on the same subject, called the attention of the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies to the sacrifice of human life to be made by the present King of Dahomey, in memory of his father, and to ask him whether he is prepared to cause some steps to be taken with a view to averting this barbarous slaughter? He urged the Government to interfere for the prevention of this horrible sacrifice for which, he said, there was yet time.

SURVIVORS OF THE SYRIAN MASSACRE.

Mr. KINNAIRD asked whether anything would be done to rescue from their unfortunate position the women and children who had been carried off in the late Syrian outbreak?

Mr. FORTESCUE said that the report of the intended sacrifice to the King of Dahomey was unfortunately true. The influence of England, as great as it was on the coast did not extend inland; but the King of Dahomey had been warned to expect British resentment if he persisted in his intention.

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

Mr. NEWDEGATE complained of the course taken by the Government with regard to the Roman Catholic Charities Bill.

Mr. BUTT said that though the agent of the Government in respect of the bill, he was not responsible for its conduct.

THE RECENT ACCIDENT AT DOVER.

Mr. H. B. SHERIDAN asked what steps had been taken by the Government to inquire into the cause of the late explosion at Dover?

Mr. S. HERBERT said that he had made inquiries and it appeared that there were no imperfections in the cannon. The Volunteers had received proper instructions before they had commenced ball practice.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT IN SYRIA.

Mr. MONSELL denounced in warm terms the conduct of the Turks in Syria, and asked what instructions had been sent out to Lord Dufferin?

Sir C. NAPIER admitted that when Syria was under the control of the Pacha of Egypt it was far better governed than it is at present. Nothing could be worse than the conduct of the Turks, as he knew from his own experience; their tyranny began before he himself left the country. It was the duty of the Allied Powers on that occasion to have established a better government in Syria. No doubt, it was a dangerous thing to allow France to establish herself in Syria; but even this was better than leaving the Syrians to the tender mercies of the Turk, whose promises could not be depended upon for a moment.

Lord PALMERSTON explained the efforts which had been made to bring the King of Dahomey to a sense of humanity. With regard to Syria, Lord Dufferin had instructions to demand the release of the women and children taken prisoners by the Druses. It was not true that the late events were due to the tyranny of the Turks; on the contrary, they were due to the want of authority on their part. He denied altogether that the British Government were responsible for these disasters. He could not lay the instructions of Lord Dufferin upon the table of the House; but one of them was to inquire into the best mode of bringing about a better administration in Syria, and for preventing the recurrence of these lamentable occurrences.

Colonel DICKSON denied, on the authority of the published papers, that the Maronites were, as asserted, the first aggressors. In reference to the Irish Constabulary, he admitted their efficiency, but objected to their being made stipendiary magistrates.

Mr. ESMONDE made some remarks upon the same subject.

The motion for adjournment was then negatived.

PUBLIC BUSINESS.

On the motion that the House go into a committee of supply,

Mr. VANCE called attention to the neglect of public business, and failure of Irish bills during the session.

After a few words of explanation from Mr. Cardwell,

Sir DE LACY EVANS commented upon the present arrangement and organisation of the Militia. He regretted the determination of the Government not to allow the extension of the Volunteer movement to Ireland.

Some further discussion ensued, after which the motion was agreed to, and the House went into committee of supply.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Votes for the military fortifications at home and abroad, and for remaining items in the series of military estimates, were successively proposed and agreed to, amidst a protracted and miscellaneous discussion, which occupied nearly the remainder of the night's sitting.

The other business was then disposed of, and

The House adjourned at 2 o'clock.

Manchester Trade Report, Friday.—The market presents a steadier and firmer appearance than on Tuesday. Fair amount of business in yarns, but cloth is heavy of sale, and the amount of business is kept in check by the dispiriting influence of the weather.

Wool Sales, August 17.—The sales to-day have gone off steadily at very full prices, although only a limited quantity of wool has been taken for the Continent.

Corn Averages.—Wheat, 73,291 quarters at 59s 6d; Barley, 172 quarters at 34s; Oats, 2,668 quarters at 26s; Rye, 14 quarters at 44s 9d: Beans, 1,042 quarters at 46s 3d Peas, 184 quarters at 41s.

Liverpool Weekly Produce.—Sugar—there is no alteration to notice in the market, and the business is again on a limited scale, without change in prices. Molasses continue to realise higher rates, 400 puncheons Cuba Muscovado, to arrive, having realised 18s. Rum—There has been more doing, without any alteration in rates. Tallow continues in good demand, and where sales have been pressed a decline of 6d per cwt. has been submitted to. Coffee—The business has been principally confined to Jamaica. Rice—An increased demand has been apparent this week, and business to some extent concluded in soft grain qualities, the market closing with rather an upward tendency in prices. Saltpetre sales reach 1,200 bags, 11½d to 7½d per cent., at 40s to 41s 200 bags Bombay sold at 17s to 24s 3d.

London Produce Market—August 17.—Sugar quiet, 420 hhds. Barbadoes sold at steady prices. Coffee steady, 3,700 bags Costa Rica selling at 61s. to 70s. Tea without change. Rice, firm with a good inquiry at the advance established yesterday. Saltpetre very firm, but no transactions reported yet. Tallow—Market quiet; 51s. 3d. to 51s. 6d.; spot, 51s. 3d; last three months, 51s. 6d. to 51s. 9d., January to March.

Liverpool Cotton Market—August 17.—10,000 bales cotton sold, including 3,000 on speculation and for export. Market firm.

MANCHESTER BETTING.

Ebor Handicap—7 to 2 against Defender (taken); 12 to 1 against Moorhen (taken); 16 to 1 against Horace (offered); 10 to 1 against Tyrant (offered); 20 to 1 against Gladiolus.

St. Leger—3 to 1 against Thormanby (taken); 100 to 6 against St. Albans (taken).

OXFORD RACES.

Cadus—Don, 1st; Little Gerrard, 2nd.
Audley—Paroside, 1st.
Innkeepers' Plate—Watersprite, 1st; Jack, 2nd.

Sir G. Lloyd Hodges.—Colonel Sir G. Lloyd Hodges, the distinguished Irishman upon whom her Majesty has just conferred the dignity of Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, should not be allowed to leave the stage of public life without some notice being taken of his remarkable career, and the brilliant services which he has rendered his country. Another name has been added to the list of Irishmen, whose achievements have shed lustre on their country—a member of one of the oldest families of the south of Ireland. He entered the army at an early age, at Limerick, and served through the greater part of the Peninsular war, and in the campaign of Waterloo. He commanded the British and Foreign Legion in Portugal, under the orders of Don Pedro, in 1830 and '31; was appointed British Consul in Servia; in 1837 was promoted to the rank of Consul-General in 1838; was appointed political agent and Consul-General in Egypt in 1839; and on the breaking out of hostilies there in 1840, he returned on board Sir R. Stopford's flagship, and assisted in the hostile operations by sea and land, on the coast of Syria. For his services with the British and Turkish forces the Sultan conferred on him the Order of the Grand Nisham, with the rank of general of division, which favours he received permission to accept. He was appointed Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General to the Hans Towns in 1841; Plenipotentiary to conclude a commercial treaty with the Grand Duchies of Mecklenburg Schwerin and Strelitz in 1843; and in 1849 Commissioner as arbiter, in conjunction with the Commissioners of Denmark and Prussia, for the Government of Schleswig. For the latter service he was made a C.B. Her Majesty has now, at the close of his official life, marked her appreciation of these long and distinguished services by conferring on him the title of K.C.B., and the Senate of Hamburg have conferred on him their Medal of Honour, their highest mark of esteem. We hope Sir G. Lloyd Hodges may long enjoy the fruits of his honourably-acquired reputation.

Royal College of Surgeons.—Mr. Thomas Carson, youngest son of the late William Carson, Esq., having been duly examined, received, on Thursday, letters testimonial qualifying him to practise surgery. This is the young gentleman who obtained the first general Carmichael Prize in April last.

Association for the Relief of Distressed Protestants.—The last report of this most valuable association lies before us. Its object is, "to better the condition of the Protestant poor of Dublin, through the combined exertions of temporal and religious agencies;" and it adopts for its motto the words of St. Paul, as the basis of its operations, "As we have therefore opportunity, let us do good unto all men, *especially unto them who are of the household of* faith." In 1836 this association was formed, and its records furnish ample evidence of the many benefits conferred on a class of our fellow-citizens, whose reduced circumstances call for prompt and suitable relief. Personal experience enables us to bear testimony to its value as a most useful instrument for promoting the welfare of the "poor and needy," and raising them above want. We feel confident that many of our wealthy citizens will cordially contribute of their substance to the support of this institution, as soon as its beneficial operations come under their notice We need scarcely add, that in proportion as its funds increase, the managers are prepared to exercise the trust committed to them with a more liberal hand.—*Christian Examiner*, August, 1860.

Steam Trips from Dublin and Kingstown.—Heretofore these interesting excursions by the Mars steamer, on Wednesdays, have been northwards or southwards of our bay exclusively. Next Wednesday's trip promises to combine both, being advertised as from Dublin to Kingstown, thence through Dalkey Sound and Killiney Bay, then seawards round the Kish Lightship, and on by Howth, taking the circuit of Lambay Island, and passing close by Ireland's Eye. Thus will the varied tastes for the picturesque be gratified, while the mind is enlarged and the frame invigorated. Motion through pure air, without fatigue, is certainly a luxury, and of its health-giving tendencies there can be no doubt. It is well, therefore, to see so many availing themselves during the season—now drawing to a close—of the opportunities afforded them by these trips to lay in a stock of good humour and good health. Last Wednesday's voyage to Mizen Head, on the Wicklow coast, was a decided success, the passengers being very many, and the day most delightful. All enjoyed it exceedingly, and awarded their meed of praise to the spirited owners of the vessel, and the care and courtesy of the captain, who evidently felt pleasure in their gratification.

Inquest.—Dr. Kirwan held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of a boy, named Peter Browne, who was drowned in the Liffey. It appeared from the evidence that deceased and some other boys went to play along the quay, when he fell in opposite the Custom House. The flood hurried him away; when Sergeant James Fennell, 11 C, hearing the outcry, went to the rescue of deceased, got a boat and grappling-irons, and made great exertions to save the boy, but without avail. Subsequently Peter Murphy, of Townsend-street, came across in a boat to render assistance; and, having got the grappling-irons from Sergeant Fennell, succeeded in getting the body; but, of course, at that time life was extinct.—Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Coroner's Inquest—Wicklow, 16th August.—On yesterday there was an inquest held at Rathnew, before Mathew Hudson Jones, Esq., Knocknamohill, one of the coroners for the county, on view of the body of William Byrne, of Rathnew, who was found dead on the previous morning in the barn of Mr. Robert Beers, of Hawkstown, who, it appeared, had frequently given food and lodging to the deceased, and when doing so on the present occasion remarked his feebleness and exhaustion. Several witnesses were examined, and after hearing the medical testimony of Dr. Banks, the jury at once gave in a verdict of "Death from natural causes."—*Communicated.*

School Feast in Kilmacthomas.—The annual school feast was given to the children of the Kilmacthomas schools, on Wednesday last, by the Marchioness of Waterford. The room was tastefully hung with evergreens and flowers; the children were supplied with cake, tea and sweets. A short address was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Parker, in which reference was made to the sound education provided for them, and this further kind contribution to their happiness. Brief allusion was also made to the kind lady who had taken such interest in them. A hymn and song were sung, and games played at the Industrial House ground. A hearty cheer having been given for the Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford, Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, the visitors, and Lord Tyrone, the company separated.—*Communicated.*

Omagh Farming Society.—We trust that the approaching show of the Omagh farming society will at least sustain the ratio of improvement which was observable in the exhibition of last year. It is universally admitted that the elements exist of a most prosperous association in this neighbourhood; and it is only necessary that both gentry and farmers should give the matter a brief consideration to learn and admit the advantages of the interchange of their views on agricultural topics, and the competition of their cattle once a year for prizes. The committee have discontinued the division into classes, which formerly prevailed; and a money prize, the first in the gift of the society, is now open to any person who will bring to the yard an animal worthy of obtaining it. It is true that the late season has been unfavourable to the farmer who desires to keep his stock in the best condition; but the committee of the local society may remember that this impediment did not prevent the farmers in the district of Clogher from maintaining the excellence which always characterises the exhibitions in that town.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

The New Game Act.—On Wednesday the New Game Act was printed. From and after the passing of the Act on Monday last the new duties commence. For a license in Great Britain or a certificate in Ireland to kill game, if the same be taken out after the 5th April and before the 1st November, to expire on the 5th April in the following year, £3; to expire on the 31st October in the same year in which it is taken out, £2; if the licence or certificate be taken out on or after the 1st November, to expire on the 5th April following, £2; for a gamekeeper to kill game on the lands of a person having the right, £2; for every licence to deal in game in England, Scotland, or Ireland, to be granted under this Act, £2. The new duties are to be excise duties, under the Inland Revenue Commissioners. In default of a licence to take or kill game the offender is to forfeit £20. Several exceptions and exemptions are set forth in the act, including any of the Royal Family. Nothing in the new act is to alter the 11th and 12th Victoria, caps. 29 and 30, except that a "game certificate" in those acts, and also in the 1 and 2 Wm. IV., c. 32, is to be read as a "Licence to Kill Game." Licences may be taken out on behalf of assessed servants acting as gamekeepers, for persons having the right to kill game, or under deputations from lords of the manor. On the change of gamekeeper, or the revocation of deputation, the licence may be continued to the successor. Persons doing any act requiring a licence to kill game are to produce the same on demand, or declare their name and residence, under a penalty of £20. A licence is to be void on a party being convicted. The Inland Revenue Commissioners are to publish lists of persons licensed to kill game, and licences to deal in game are only to be granted to those who have obtained licenses from justices. Every licence to kill game, and not as a gamekeeper or servant, is to be available for the killing of game in any part of the United Kingdom.

The Isthmus of Suez Canal.—A letter from Alexandria affords us the following interesting information:—"M. de Lesseps is proceeding to France, having suffered severely from the effects of climate, and having been attacked with jaundice. The canal is progressing. About 250 Europeans and 1,200 Arabs are employed. He says the Arabs are excellent workmen, and he pays them, according to their class, from two to eight piastres a day. The excavation of the canal has reached to 1½ league (about three English miles) in length, the breadth being about 33 yards, and the depth about eight feet. The dredging machine, being a floating body, clears a channel for itself to advance in the direction of the intended canal. In three or four months' time M. de Lesseps hopes to have advanced 30 miles into the interior, where a hill of moderate elevation must be cleared away to the working level of the dredging machines; 10,000 men are to be employed for the operation, and, this done, they will soon arrive at the depression of the bitter lakes, which are about 22 feet below the level of the Mediterranean; and the junction of the two seas, M. de Lesseps says, will probably be accomplished next May."

A sad accident happened at Bareges on the 9th instant, when an English lady and gentleman attempted to make the ascent of the Pic-du-Midi. Darkness coming on, they were unable to see the danger of a pass before them; they urged on their horses, that hesitated to advance, and all fell together down a precipice. The gentleman had his head severely cut, and his wife had an arm broken, having escaped with their lives by a miracle.

Black Preaching in America.—In the afternoon I listened, with very great delight, to a black preacher, in a "coloured man's church," where almost all the congregation were fugitive slaves. The whole service was well conducted, and without a particle of that overwrought excitement which may be noticed as a blemish in several negro churches. The choir numbered several singers of so white a skin that no one but a slave-driver would dare to call them black. The rough blasts of travelling have made me far more "weather browned" than many of those whose skin is thought dark enough to warrant its being sold with a human being in it. One man played the flute very tastefully as the choir sung, and the sable congregation joined, all standing up, and turning round with their backs to the pulpit. It was with the heartiest good-will that I partook of the Lord's Supper with those poor fugitives, and gave a liberal contribution from a kind lady in London, where this black minister might occupy many pulpits without disparagement. In the evening the church was crowded, to hear an account of open-air preaching in England, illustrated by simple anecdotes.—*Our Brothers and Cousins.*

The Grasshopper on the Royal Exchange, London, and the Thunder-storm.—This curious relic of past times, which has not only an antiquarian interest but is associated in the popular mind with civic munificence, appears to have been placed in considerable peril during the thunder-storm of Saturday morning, for a vivid flash of lightning was observed to hover around the vane, which for a moment was involved in an intense blaze. The atmosphere at that time was so highly charged with the electric element that the telegraphic wires which pass through the air east of the Exchange became luminous in so high a degree as to dazzle the eyes of those who had their attention directed to them, and, indeed, to produce a momentary blindness. The grasshopper was the crest of Sir Thomas Gresham, the munificent founder of the first Exchange, and with that fondness for associations and emblems which distinguished the period in which he lived, the eminent merchant adopted his own crest for the vane of the edifice which he erected and dedicated to the use of the citizens of London. By many it is believed that the present grasshopper is the same which adorned the spire of the original structure; but, if not, it is at all events the identical emblem which has surmounted the three subsequent towers—namely, that erected after the Fire of London; that built by Mr. Smith in 1813; and after the last fire it was preserved and used again by Mr. Tite, whose professional fame is especially associated with the present very elegant spire and tower. The architect, however, took the precaution to introduce, in addition to the vane, a most effective lightning conductor, which is understood to have been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Walker, the skilful electrician who has charge of the electric telegraph on the south-east lines. To this precaution, no doubt, the preservation of the tower from injury, if not from destruction, during the recent storm, is due. The vane and shaft have since undergone a careful examination, and they remain apparently uninjured.

Roman Military Affairs.—The Roman army now at the disposition of General Lamoriciere amounts to 20,000 men. These troops the French general drills and exercises incessantly. He is now with the centre of the army, examining the field works and inspecting the numerous corps he has posted *en echellon* along the frontier of Tuscany and Romagna. He recently had a long interview with a foreign general, supposed to be in the service of Austria; but of the object of the conference nothing has transpired. Lamoriciere scarcely gives breathing time to his men; he marches and countermarches them for the double purpose of exercising the troops and deceiving the Italians as to their exact number. He orders earthworks and batteries to be constructed, then suddenly demolishes them to throw up others elsewhere. He thus keeps the officers of the artillery and engineers continually in motion. He sees all and directs all himself.—*Daily News.*

ROYAL INAUGURATION.

The German journals give the following as the text of the Emperor of Austria's speech at Salzburg, on the inauguration of the Munich and Vienna railroad (a telegraphic summary of which has already been published):—

"The solemnity of this day commences a period of immensely increased intercourse between lands that are widely separated by position. May they employ the new means of communication with generous and active rivalry, attended by ever-increasing prosperity, But you must all feel, with me, that this festival claims a still higher significance. They are kindred German races that, from this day, are brought nearer to each other. The sons of Austria rejoice to give their hand to their brothers of Bavaria, and to thank them for their attachment and fidelity. And the same feeling of unity with which we, as neighbours, greet each other, we extend to all our German confederates and allies. When alluding to them in this assembly, I cannot but remember with pleasure the day on which a few weeks ago, I took the hand of the Prince Regent of Prussia, strengthening those opinions we mutually entertain. I am assured that you will, with your whole hearts unite with me in drinking this triple toast—"My Royal Friend and Brother of Bavaria! Bavaria's Brave and Faithful People! The Unity of the Princes and People of Germany!"

The King of Bavaria, in reply said:—

In the name of my people, and in my own, I thank you, with the warmest sincerity, for the toast just given. Certainly the work, the completion of which we celebrate, has a widely extended importance; it will bring kindred races nearer together. May God's blessing rest upon it! Hope and enthusiasm recently hailed the friendly meeting of the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia; it is a guarantee for the unity of Germany, and in that unity lies our strength and power. From the bottom of my heart, therefore, I give you the toast, "My Imperial Brother and Friend of Austria! Austria's true and war-tried Sons! The union of the two great Powers of Germany."

Correspondence.

ART UNIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

Sir,—The first Art Union established in Ireland was extinguished by the perpetration of a little job. £150 was given for a water colour daub. We all respect the individual who was benefited by it, and the excuse given by the committee for this misappropriation of funds was that the Art Union was instituted for the benefit of Irish artists, and they fulfilled their trust by giving £150 to a very distinguished Irishman; but the result was, that the public would not again confide in the management of the committee, and the first Art Union was a failure.

The present proceedings relative to the £100 prize in the Shilling Art Union are illiberal and unfair. The artists connected with it were united in opinion that a picture by a foreign artist should not, however good, be selected, on the ground that the society was intended to be for the benefit of Irish artists only. All agree in job No. 1; but, when the exclusive system is carried a little further, and job No. 2 is executed, the artists who so cordially agree in No. 1 find they have all been sold.

Artists do not stand well in public estimation; their narrow-minded jealousy exposes them to contempt. What business could have dictated the hanging of the pictures in the last exhibition of the Royal Hibernian Academy? Some of the best pictures were by foreign artists, and were accordingly shoved out of sight. But the public appreciated the pictures, and equally appreciated the motive. If the pictures of foreign artists were eligible for exhibition, they were also entitled to fair play; both, in the placing of them on the walls of the Academy, and in their chance of being selected by the prizeholders in the Art Unions. But there is no brotherhood amongst artists. Generous feeling ought to induce them to give the first place to the stranger, and, if his talent merited it, to award him the prize; but the hungry pack show him their teeth, and are justly rewarded in the end by not being allowed a chance themselves.

The course pursued with respect to the £100 prize is not likely to be for the advancement of art, the credit of artists, or the extension of Art Unions. The rules of the society have been set aside to enable the secretary to take the lion's share. The picture selected for the prizeholders was not selected from the works exhibited at the Academy, neither was it painted on commission. If a rule was to be set aside, surely it should have been that stupid one which obliges a prizeholder to select one picture for his prize, instead of dividing it. £100 might have been very well and judiciously expended in the purchase of two or three works, and more than one or two artists would have been benefited by it.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

VAN DAUB.

THE GUILDFORD EXTRAVAGANZA.

The following letter has been addressed to the editor of the *Times*:—

Sir,—Your readers may be amused with the following passage, taken (with the exception of a few words) *verbatim* from *Evelyn's Memoirs*. John Evelyn relates (vol. 1, p. 9, of the 8vo edition) as follows:—

"My father was appointed Sheriff for Surrey. He had 116 servants in liverys; every one liveryd in greene sattin doublets, divers gentlemen and persons of quality waited on him in the same garb and habit, which at that time, when 30 or 40 was the usual retinue of the High Sheriff, was esteemed a great matter. Nor was this out of the least vanity that my father exceeded, but because he could not refuse the civility of his friends and relations, who voluntarily came themselves or sent their servants. But my father was most unjustly and spitefully molested by that jeering Judge Richardson. . . . But out of this he emerged with as much honour as trouble."

Into the merits of the case between Judge Richardson and Richard Evelyn, the lineal ancestor of the present High Sheriff for Surrey, or of the case between Judge Blackburn and the High Sheriff, I do not propose to enter. For this purpose we have merely to consider the passage I have copied as the representation by the dutiful son of his view of the case, and to think how the High Sheriff or his dutiful son could represent recent events; and it must be said that the coincidence is very remarkable. It has been said that history never reproduces itself. This may apply to great events, but it would seem that it is not equally applicable to small ones.—I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

A TEMPLAR.

Oxford and Cambridge Club, August 14.

Sporting.

WICKLOW FLAT AND HURDLE RACES.—Aug. 17.

Stewards—Captain Townley, E J Irwin, Esq; D Naughten, Esq; D Brennan, Esq; C O'Connell Fitzsimon, Esq; F Wakefield, Esq.
Judge—Robert J Hunter, Esq.
Clerk of the Course—Mr J H Coatsworth.
Secretary—Mr Robert Halpin.

The state of the weather threw a complete damper over this meeting, though everything was done by the stewards, and all parties connected with it, to promote the sport; and the Dublin and Wicklow Railway contributed most liberally to the fund. For the hurdle race, Pontelland was made a great favourite, and backed at evens against the field; but, after three severely contested heats, had to knock under to Katty Flanagan, who, on being set up to auction, was sold to Captain Stacpoole for £37, the race fund benefiting £12 by the sale.

The Selling Stakes not having filled, a handicap, with £25 added, was substituted. The following is a return of the running:—

Hurdle Plate of 50 sovs, 3 sovs entrance (to go to the fund); 1½ mile heats, jumping five three and a half feet furzed hurdles in each heat; weight for age, three yrs, 9st 7lb; four yrs, 10st 7lb; five yrs, 11st; six and aged, 11st 3lb; mares and geldings allowed 3lb. Winners of any Hurdle Race or Steeplechase of the value of £50 in specie in 1860 to carry 7lb extra, twice of that amount, or one of £100 to carry 10lb extra. Horses that have started twice in 1860, and not having won any sum exceeding £20, allowed 7lb; horses entering subject to be sold for £50 allowed 7lb; if entered to be sold for £25, allowed 14lb. Winner to pay 4 sovs to the fund.

Mr Joseph Wynne's b m Katty Flanagan, by King-fisher, 5 yrs, 9st 4lb, £25 (Joseph Coyne) ... 1 2 1
Mr Coxton's Pontelland, 4 yrs, 9st 11lb, £50 (J Meany) ... 2 1 2
Capt Stacpoole's Barfleur, 9st 10lb, £25 (Whelan) 0 4 dr
Mr Irwin's Arolite, 9st 7lb, £25 (D Meany) ... 0 3 dr
Mr Cassidy's Ben Brace, 9st 7lb, £25 (Noonan) ... 0 0 dr
Mr Donnelly's Newcourt, 11st (Hyland) ... 0 dr

1st Heat—5 to 4 agst Pontelland; 5 to 2 agst Arolite; 3 to 1 agst Katty Flanagan; 5 to 1 agst Newcourt.

The heat throughout was confined to Katty and Pontelland, and was contested most severely from the last hurdle but one home to the judge's chair, and won only by a head.

2nd Heat—6 to 4 on Katty Flanagan. This was a repetition of the previous heat, with a reversal of the judgment in favour of Pontelland by a head.

3rd Heat—The mare the favourite, and won easy by two lengths.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 1 sov each, £25 added; one and a half mile heats.

Mr Markey ns Indian Queen, 9st (Smith) ... 1
Captain Stacpoole's Barfleur, 7st 13lbs, and 8lbs over, (J Meany) ... 2
Mr Leonard's Newcourt, 7st 12lbs (Archer) ... 3

Betting—7 to 4 on Newcourt; won easy.

Selling Stakes—Second Heat.

Captain Stacpoole's Barfleur ... 1 w
Mr. Markey's Indian Queen ... fell.
Mr. Donnelly's Newcourt ... dist.

Betting—2 to 1 on Newcourt; 2 to 1 against Indian Queen; 10 to 1 against Barfleur.

Barfleur won easily, Newcourt was distanced, and Indian Queen fell and broke her leg.

ROSCOMMON RACES—August 22.

Weights for the Tradesmen's Plate—Captain Goff's Vigo, 10st; Mr Murphy's Buckstone, 9st 11lb; Mr Gowing's Daniel, 9st 5lb; Mr Irwin's Music, 8st 6lb; Mr Doran's Andy, 8st 2lb; Mr Irwin's Easter Monday, 7st 10lb; Lord De Freyne's Reynard, 7st 3lb; Lord De Freyne's Jack Rendell, 7st; Lord De Freyne's O'Connell, 7st.

FINGLAS FOOT RACES.

A series of very well contested foot races came off at Finglas, on Wednesday last, over an excellent course. They were very well attended, and the different events very well contested. The following is a programme of the proceedings:—

First race—For gentlemen; distance ½ mile, for beats over five ditches—1st, Mr Heaviside; 2d, Mr Perry; 3d, Mr. W. Wonfor.

Second—Labourer's race; distance one mile, for beats over six ditches.—1st, Patt M'Cue; 2nd, Wm Watts; 3d, Michael M'Cue.

Third race—For lads under 16 years of age; distance half a mile, over five ditches—1st, Master M. Jameson; 2nd, Master William Jennett; 3rd, Master George Parker.

Fourth race—For lads under 16 (second class); same course—1st. Thads. Thomson; 2nd, Stephen M'Cue; 3rd, J. Neil.

Fifth—Flat race for gentlemen; distance 200 yards—1st, Mr W Wonfor; 2nd, Mr Heaviside; 3rd, Mr J H Thompson.

Sixth—Flat race—200 yards, for lads under 16 years of age—1st, Master M Jameson; 2d, Master George Parker; 3d, Master Wm Challoner.

Seventh—Flat race; same distance, for lads under 12 yrs of age—Won by Master Neill.

High Jump—Tie between Messrs. Wenfor and Heaviside; greatest height jumped, 4 feet 10 inches.

Sack Race—100 yards—1st, J Malone; 2d J Mackan.

The day's sports passed off very creditably. Much credit is due to the committee for their excellent arrangements.

Cricket.

THE ALL ENGLAND ELEVEN.

The following are the names of the celebrated All England Eleven, professional cricketers, that will contend against 22 of Ireland's best players, on the 3rd, 4th, and 5th of September, at the Leinster Cricket Ground, Upper Rathmines:—G Parr, J Jackson, E Willsher, J Caesar, G Anderson, T Hyward, R C Finley, R Daft, A Clarke, H H Stephenson, A Diver.

UNITED ALL IRELAND ELEVEN v. TWENTY-TWO OF THE NORTH OF IRELAND.

Subjoined is the score of the match played at Belfast on the 31st July and 1st August, between the United All Ireland Eleven, and Twenty-two of the North of Ireland:—

TWENTY-TWO OF THE NORTH.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
J P Ewing, Esq, run out,	10	b Samuels,	5
W H Coddington, Esq, b Lawrence,	6	c Samuels, b Samuels,	2
F Powell, Esq, 49th Regiment, c Samuels, b Lawrence,	9	b Doyle,	4
—Heighes, b Samuels,	1	c Barry, b Lawrence,	24
D Haughton, Esq, run out,	0	c Lawrence, b Quin,	4
W Graves, Esq, 63rd Regiment, c Lawrence, b Lawrence,	8	b Doyle,	1
J Davidson, Esq, b Lawrence,	1	run out,	4
J Sinclair, Esq, b Lawrence,	7	s Brennan, b Lawrence,	11
Robert Orr, Esq, c Doyle, b Lawrence,	0	l b w Quin,	2
E R Bartlett, Esq, 76th Regiment, b Lawrence,	1	c Brennan, b Quin,	6
C Lanyon, Esq, not out,	26	b Quin,	0
W Ewing, Esq, c Doyle, b Lawrence,	2	c Barry, b Doyle,	16
M R Dolway, Esq, b Lawrence,	0	l b w Lawrence, b Lawrence,	0
Lord Lurgan, c Brennan, b Lawrence,	1	b Lawrence,	2
C Cordner, Esq, run out,	1	l b w Lawrence,	3
Captain Walker, run out,	3	c Barry, b Doyle,	0
C Lyons, Esq, l b w Samuels,	0	not out,	11
J M Greer, Esq, b Samuels,	5	l b w Lawrence,	0
B Haughton, Esq, b Doyle,	3	b Samuels,	0
W Lyons, Esq, b Lawrence,	1	c Brennan, b Quin,	8
T M Sinclair, Esq, b Samuels,	0	b Lawrence,	0
P Ewing, Esq, b Samuels,	0	b Lawrence,	1
B 3, l b 2, w b 1,	6	B 2, l b 2, w b 1,	5
Total,	91	Total,	104

UNITED ALL IRELAND ELEVEN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
G Barry, Esq, c J Ewing, b Ewing,	15	c Powell, b Heighes,	4
C Guinness, Esq, l b w, b Heighes,	0	not out,	4
J P Mahaffey, Esq, run out	2		
A Samuels, Esq, c Cordner, b Powell,	3		
P Doyle, l b w, b Heighes,	13		
C Lawrence, c J M Greer, b W Ewing,	0	not out	13
A Brennan, Esq, c B Haughton, b Heighes,	7		
F Quin, Esq, not out	23		
J R Roberts, Esq, l b w, b Heighes,	0		
E Kinahan, Esq, c Dolway, b Heighes,	1		
G Kinahan, Esq, c Orr, b J Ewing,	3		
W b 10, n b 1,	11	B 4, w b 4,	8
Total,	78	Total,	29

SYRIA.

(FROM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TIMES.)

Beyrout, August 2.—I landed this morning from the French steamer Euphrate, of the Messageries Imperiales, which left Marseilles on the 22nd of last month; and, as the post leaves at four o'clock this afternoon, I have had little time as yet for inquiries, or to do more than *faire acte de présence*. We had on board the Euphrate an *intendant militaire*, with his subordinates, 19 in all, who had been despatched to prepare for the reception of the French army of occupation in Syria. Col. Osmond, of the French staff, with whom I travelled from Marseilles to Malta, had previously arrived, and his mission is, I fancy, more diplomatic than military, at least for the present. As *commandant de la place* at Eupatoria, during the Crimean war, he will be favourably remembered in England, while the success which followed his more recent mission to Nice proves how well qualified he is for the present purpose. Nevertheless, it will scarcely be deemed a misfortune that he should have arrived after Fuad Pasha's departure for Damascus, since whatever the Turkish Minister may do there will not be under the influence of foreign pressure, but of his own free will and sense of justice. In saying this I do not allude to France in particular, but to every foreign Power in general; for unless the Government of the Sultan can vindicate his authority among his subjects without being compelled or urgently required to do—unless the Porte can exhibit independence and power of initiative, the integrity of the Ottoman Empire is a mere sham, which, for the sake of humanity and civilisation, and even in the interests of the Turkish populations themselves, had better be permitted to cease. It is, therefore, essential, as a measure of self-preservation, that the Porte should exercise, without control or instigation from friendly States, the high prerogatives of sovereign power by the signal punishment of all among its subjects who, in contempt of its authority, have been guilty of rapine and murder. If I esteem it fortunate that Colonel Osmond should not have seen Fuad Pasha, I conceive it equally fortunate that Major Fraser, who arrived here yesterday morning on a similar mission from the English Government, should likewise not have seen the Turkish Minister; for before England becomes further pledged to maintaining the Ottoman Empire, or involved in measures for its defence which may entail the sacrifice of English treasure and English lives, let us, in Heaven's name, have satisfactory evidence that the sovereignty of the Porte, can be upheld for some reasonable length of time, and that the process by which it is to effected is practicable and worth the cost. If not, or if England and the Western Powers are to be called upon to make an armed intervention—at one time against a foreign foe like Russia, and at another against internal enemies, like the Moslem fanatics of Syria—it will be cheaper and wiser to endeavour to solve the Eastern problem at once; to further postpone it is cruel to all alike, and an act of moral cowardice.

On the other hand, it is said the Turkish Empire possesses elements of vitality little dreamt of in Europe—a vitality as tenacious and invincible as any. Few Western States, it is urged, could have supported a foreign invasion, an armed occupation, and a social revolution, as Turkey did from 1854 to 1856. Persons who take this view argue that

"Mieux vaut un sage ennemi
Qu'un maladroit ami."

And all the evils of Turkey, they contend, proceed from the maladroitness of the Sultan's friends, whose representatives or Ambassadors at Constantinople lower his dignity and diminish his authority by the imperious tone of their remonstrances, and the *de haut en bas* style in which they convey the advice of their respective Cabinets. The Porte has undertaken reforms of the greatest moment, which are the object of suspicion and hatred by all "true believers;"—that is to say, the majority of the Moslem population. Nothing but the absolute and theocratic despotism of the Sultan can secure their adoption, and it does seem the height of folly to enfeeble his authority in the eyes of his subjects.

Such, in a few words, are the rival opinions of persons out here. Which is the right one time will shortly show, for the settlement of the Eastern question is rapidly approaching.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

Paris, Wednesday Evening.—On this very 15th August, in the year 1761, the house of Bourbon signed what history calls the "family compact," by which settlement France, Spain, Naples, and Parma agreed to aid and abet each other against all other Powers, to the tune of "We're all a nodding," &c., &c., and the hundredth anniversary of that *pacte de famille* is likely to see the innocent Isabella, "sole daughter of our house," on a throne at Madrid. It was the Choiseul, or rather the Pompadour, Ministry that devised this notable arrangement, and to-day the *Espana*, a sober journal, disinters it to exhort Spanish intervention *in re Bomba*. The *Nord* has been interdicted from entering Spain.

It is stated that the Neapolitan Home Minister, Liberio, Romano, was cognisant of Garibaldi's late Pausilippo visit to the acting Junta in that capital, and connived at it: further, that the Piedmontese envoy, Count Villamarina, was at the interview, and that he has accepted the post of provisional Governor of Naples for King Victor Emmanuel. The *Débats* which contains this statement, adds that during the last two weeks there have been secretly landed, at and round the capital, 26,000 stand of arms. 700 Orsini shells, and a million and a half cartouches.

It is remarkable that on the 8th Aug., at the solemn dirge in the church of St. Florentine, performed by public announcement for the repose of the soul of General Pepe, who, with Manin and Ulloa, defended Venice, one of the earliest attendants on the crowded ceremony was Prince of Syracuse, whose open adhesion to the Italian sovereignty of King Victor Emmanuel is now an accomplished fact. The other uncle, Duc d'Aquila, is making preparation for a flitting into Spain, having already sent all his valuables on board some war ships of that peninsula in the bay.

Major Salazar, military commandant at Reggio, has sent a despatch to this Duc d'Aquila, informing him that the royal steam frigates Fieramosca and Maria Theresa have been disabled by coming into mutual collision, with loss of masts and damaged machinery. He sends them to refit at Naples; notifies the formidable batteries masked by sand-bags on the Faro Point; announces the presence under cover of their guns of two war corvettes, one a screw, seven mercantile steamers, 150 gunboats, and several hundred transport craft.

The hum of military preparation all over North Italy is loud and incessant. France has furnished from Government arsenals 50,000 rifles, and the whole army is now rid of the old inefficient musket. There are 48 field batteries ready for immediate operations, besides large contracts in progress, not only by native foundries at St. Pierre d'Arena, and all over the iron districts of Brescia, but in Sweden, Belgium, and England. The fortifications round Bologna are now formidable, and Placentia, which Austria evacuated without a siege, is become a first-rate stronghold. The ordnance workshops turn out 80,000 cartridges per diem; the house of Montu and Co. (French) supply ten million percussion caps; Lucca and Florence have revived their old gun foundries, and the Government storehouses are cramful of biscuit and provision for an imminent campaign.

Le Siècle states that the English merchantmen in Marseilles harbour are sadly at a loss for hands, as 150 British able-bodied sailors have left them during the last fortnight to enter the naval service of Garibaldi.

Such are the various items of intelligence that reach Paris. Speculation may be indulged in as to the respective parts assigned to Colonel Charras or Colonel Turr, General Medici, or the Liberator in person, but London is quite as capable of conjecture as this metropolis, and the unforeseen is the surest to occur. The battle against Austria, however, is certain to be fought in the Adriatic, and the combined naval resources of all Italy can more than counterbalance any presumed superiority of the Kaiser on *terra firma*. A dash into Hungary by Colonel Turr from any port in Dalmatia (the roadstead of Fiume is Hungarian) is spoken of among the hussar squadrons at Mantua and Verona, as well as in native Italian barracks, and neither Russia nor Prussia are likely to confront a national movement of Magyars. Proclamations full of Kossuth, and refrences to the slaughtered Bathyani and other victims of 1848, circulate in the ranks of the Hungarian regiments, whose efficiency for fighting in Italy would be paralysed by an Italian expedition to liberate their own land.

In noticing yesterday the splendid prize to be shot for by riflemen, open to all Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, and England, provided for competition by the sharpshooter society at Cologne, should have expatiated on the fact, that besides this turreted mansion, called of Shusenburg, opposite Ehrenbreitstein, and on an eminence over Coblentz, there are 18 acres of vineyard and garden, with 8,000 acres of brushwood for sporting, and a commanding view of the Rhine, the Moselle, and the distant tower of Stolzenfels.

There is in North Picardy an archæological society, calling itself the *Morini* (Cæsar gives that name to the natives), and it propounds a prize essay or history for competitors in 1861. The subject given is "an account of the Anglo-Irish seminaries of Douay and St. Omers." There are many pens in England able to carry away this prize from any ecclesiastical scholar in Picardy—the pupils of these seminaries being comparatively unknown on the Continent, whereas (to mention only three) something is known on your side of the Channel about John Kemble, Daniel O'Connell, and Titus Oates.

Switzerland retains odd relics of mediæval legislation among the smaller cantons (the nest of Sonderbund folly). Here we have the tribunal of Unterwald passing sentence on a culprit who spoke disparagingly of Pio Nono in a gasthof, while under the influence of schnapps, the punishment being 20 blows of a cudgel, appropriately followed by a fortnight's imprisonment in the hospital; this dose to be assisted by a week's retirement in a Capuchin convent, a separate stool of repentance in the parish church for two years, obligatory attendance morn and evening at catechism, deprivation of civil rights, and, finally, payment of costs. It is well for the Paris *Charivari* that its writers are not amenable to this cudgel code, for one of them finds fault with Pio Nono's Syrian circular, and its digression about Garibaldi:—"When a letter is written to comfort a friend on overwhelming domestic calamity it is not good taste to introduce a personal lamentation on one's own toothache, or the pain in one's corns owing to rainy weather, or the difficulty of collecting one's rents."

SYRIA.

Constantinople, August 11.—Advices from Damascus to the 5th inst. state that Fuad Pasha had surrounded the Lebanon with troops, and threatened fire and sword if the Druse Sheikhs did not surrender in two days. Twenty had already been taken, and nearly 800 other important arrests had been made. 1,000 camel-loads of plundered property had been recovered The Sultan visited the Porte on Thursday, and delivered a speech to the Ministers, expressing his resolution to punish the Syrian offenders most severely, and also his intention of reducing the vast list of sinecure high functionaries, and effecting economical changes generally.

The Papal money is to remain in circulation till July next. The Sultan is about to address another autograph letter to Queen Victoria and the Emperor Napoleon on the subject of Syria, expressing his desire to have the sole punishment of the offenders. The news of massacres at Baalbec has been confirmed. No details have yet been received.

KINGDOM OF NAPLES.

The *Opinione* publishes a despatch, dated Naples 14, announcing that the Elections Committee has been dissolved.

The *Opinione* adds, that although this despatch does not mention any disembarkation of Garibaldians, it nevertheless appears quite certain he has succeeded in effecting a landing.

CALCUTTA AND CHINA MAILS.

Southampton, Friday.—The Ceylon, with the heavy portion of the above mails, has arrived. She brings £1,015 in specie, and a general cargo, including 1,621 bales of silk. Her Majesty's frigate Melpomene, with the Moorish Ambassador, arrived at Tangiers on the 8th instant.

Gibraltar, August 11.—Exchange on London, 90 days, 50½ to 50¾. Freights unaltered.

THE UNITED STATES.

Southampton, Friday.—The Bremen, from New York, on the 4th instant, has arrived off Cowes. She brings 128 passengers, and £550,590 in specie, of which £179,840 are for England, and the remainder for France and Bremen. Advices from Havana report the sugar market as firm; No. 12, 8¾ reals. The exports for the week were 42,000 boxes.

A PONTIFICAL LETTER.

The Paris correspondent of the *Allemaine Zeitung*, under date of the 10th inst., says the Pope has written a most melancholy letter to a cardinal in France. He looks upon all as lost, and although he is convinced the he shall die by the bullet of an assassin, he declares he will quit Rome under no condition, and at no price.

THE KENSINGTON RIDE.

The memorial to the Queen against the Ride, contains upwards of 42,000 signatures. It is more than half a mile long.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of Lady Alice Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, with Lord Skelmersdale was solemnised yesterday.

THE FORESTERS' FETE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The annual festival of the Foresters will be held at the Crystal Palace on Tuesday next. Last yr. 63,118 persons attended the fete.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

The Great Western Railway traffic returns show the week an increase of £2,218. The Lancashire and Yorkshire, an increase of £3,049. The Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, an increase of £1,560. The Midland, an increase of £2,901.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

A meeting was held to-day of the creditors of Messrs. Cornell and Sons, of Rochester, in the shoe trade. The business of the firm has been to export to Melbourne, and its embarrassments have arisen from the depressed state of the Australian markets. Their correspondents in Australia, according to the last advices, had not stopped payment, and are not expected to do so. It was finally agreed that the meeting should be adjourned to await the next advices from Australia.

At a meeting of the creditors of Mr. Croft, provision dealer, of Knightsbridge, it was resolved to accept 9s. in the pound,

A meeting of the creditors of Mr. E. M. Abbott, of Bow Brewery, is called for Thursday next.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons have issued their second report; and they say that our condition with regard to the laws which regulate national intercourse between France, Spain, Portugal, and the United States of America is most unsatisfactory. That during the last three years the merchant shipping of the United Kingdom has been in a state of great depression; and in the struggle of competition, to which British shipowners are now exposed with foreigners, they view with the greatest jealousy, the restrictions still imposed by foreign powers upon our shipping. In the Home Colonial, and foreign trades the freights especially have been for a long time wholly unremunerative. The report concludes with a hope that their recommendations may receive at the earliest period that attention from her Majesty's Government, which their importance demands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A proposition is about to be made before a meeting of shareholders of the Rhine and Lahn, formerly Weisbaden Railway, to confirm an arrangement for the sale of the line to the Government.

The Gibraltar, 101 guns, was safely launched yesterday at Devonport.

We (*Times*) are requested to contradict the statement that Dr. Vaughan has been appointed to the Chancellorship of York Cathedral.

The *South German Gazette* announces that the King of Bavaria has conferred the order of St. Hubert on the Prussian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

BAND AT KINGSTOWN.

The Band of the Royal Dragoons will, by permission of Colonel Wardlaw, play at Kingstown this day (Saturday), weather permitting, from three to six o'clock, under direction of Mr. F. Heidlemann, Bandmaster. Programme of music to be performed:—

Overture to "Lucia D'Lammermoor," Donnizetti; Waltz "The Peterhoff," Gung'lo; Selection from "Lombardi," Verdi; Quadrille, "Les Fete des Lilas," Laurette; Selection from "Zampa," Herold; Waltz, "Lilly of the Valley," D'Albert; Galop, "The Queen's," D'Albert.

THE TOWN COMMISSIONERS.

The usual weekly meeting of the board was held yesterday, in the Assemby Rooms, Sussex-place—

Patrick M. Slator, Esq., in the chair.

Present—John Hasler, John Samuels, James Gorman, Patrick Murray, Wm. Masterson, Thomas Carey, John Buckley, John Sullivan, and Robert Meekins, Esqrs.

The Secretary (Mr. Murray) read a report from one of the district inspectors, in reference to the state of the flags around Juggy's Well. The report stated that they are in a broken and bad condition, which causes impure water to flow into the well and corrupt it.

It was ordered that the flags should be immediately repaired, under the direction of a committee.

Mr. Murray also read an application from the Rev. Mr. M'Millan, for liberty to connect a new sewer which he has erected in his house at Northumberland-avenue with the main sewer.

The application was granted.

A letter was read from the county surveyor, Mr. Frith, in reply to a communication of the 13th ult., sent him by the board in reference to the laying down of five new road crossings in different parts of the township. In the communication it was stated that the amount presented for by the grand jury was not sufficient to pay the expenses of laying five crossings, and suggested to the county surveyor the propriety of expending the money on four crossings instead of five. In reply, Mr. Frith stated that the chairman of the commissioners at the last presentment sessions distinctly stated that the commissioners would pay the difference between the sum presented for in February, and the sum which it would at present cost to construct the crossings, owing to the rise in the price of labour. Under these circumstances, the country surveyor regretted his inability to comply with the request of the commissioners, to construct four crossings instead of the five.

The board ordered that tenders should be advertised for to construct the five road crossings.

THE PUBLIC LIGHTING.

A memorial, numerously and influentially signed, was read from the inhabitants of Albert-road, Glasthule, praying to have an extension of the public lamps along the Albert-road, which at present has no public lights, there being no gas main on the road. The memorial set forth that many of the inhabitants would guarantee to have gas-lights in their houses should the gas company extend the main.

It was ordered that the memorial be forwarded to the Hibernian Gas Company.

Mr. Sullivan called the attention of the board to the present condition of the main sewer. It was in a very bad state, owing to its not being properly flushed and cleansed—so much so, that effluvia emanated from it which was painfully perceptible in many of the houses.

Several members of the board were of opinion that the matter should be taken into consideration, and the evil remedied as soon as possible.

Mr. Meekins stated that the interruption caused to the carriage traffic at Windsor-terrace, by reason of a number of small poles being placed at inconvenient parts of the road, was not yet removed. He had no particular interest in the neighbourhood, but, on public grounds, he wished to bring the matter before the board.

The Secretary, in reply, stated that on referring to the minutes he found a resolution had been passed at the last meeting to have Mr. Gibbons written to on the subject, who would cause the obstruction to be removed.

A ratepayer, named Doyle, the proprietor of three small cottages situate in Roche's-lane, came before the board, and stated that his rates should be only assessed on a valuation of £7 10s, and not on £11. He had only paid taxes on a valuation of £7 10s, and he now complained that he was billed with arrears on an £11 valuation.

The Collector explained that Doyle only paid taxes heretofore on one of the cottages, and that the arrears were for rates due on the other two holdings, which the former rate-collector did not enforce.

It was suggested the matter should be considered at the next board meeting.

The board then adjourned.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

(Before F. T. Porter, Esq.)

A young man, named Thomas Leech, a baker, was brought up in custody of Police-constables George M'Hugh, 97 F, and Christopher Gilligan, 130 F, charged with having, on the night of the 16th instant, at his residence, Albert-place, York-street, Kingstown, violently assaulted his mother, Catherine, and inflicted a deep incised wound on the face of a younger brother, so as to expose a portion of the bone, as the result of some domestic bickering. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner cruelly beat his mother with a large stick, and flourished a dinner knife in his hand, to destroy all who approached him. A man, named Pat. Calian, deposed that he endeavoured to pacify the prisoner, who was extremely violent, and threatened witness if he interfered further that he would drive nine inches of steel into him. On the arrival of the police-constables he brandished the knife at them, and threatened if they approached him he would teach them a new style of sword exercise. They drew their swords, and at considerable personal risk succeeded in overcoming the prisoner, who struggled violently.—The case was remanded.

The yacht Mirage, 169 tons burden, the property of R. P. Lovett, Esq., arrived in harbour yesterday. Several fishing smacks and other crafts were obliged to seek refuge in the harbour, from the storm of the preceding night, which, it was apprehended, would do much injury to the shipping. The weather during the day was most inclement, there being scarcely any cessation of rain until an advanced hour in the evening. The cereal crops in the neighbourhood, it is feared, have suffered materially.

METROPOLITAN HALL—SPECIAL SERVICES.

The Pulpit—Prayer and Praise.—On to-morrow, Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall at three o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. J. B. Smyth, of Belfast, will preach. Subject—"Love, Suffering, and Triumphing;" and on Wednesday next, the Rev. Adam Averell Ramsey, of Cork, will preach at eight o'clock p.m.

Among the subjects for prayer and praise, on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations, are the following:—(1.) For the trade of Dublin, and that, above all things, every one engaged in it may be enriched with the treasure of salvation. (2.) For a blessing on the harvest, and that fair weather, and a fruitful season, may crown the labours of the husbandman. (3.) For a blessing on the Tri-centenary Commemoration of the Scottish Reformation, and that its influence may be felt and enjoyed in every land, and praised by every tongue. (4). For the Corporation of Dublin; that all its members may become servants of God; that wisdom, union, and Christian love may pervade all its councils, and that truth and integrity may be exalted.

CORK AND KINSALE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the half-yearly general meeting of the shareholders, held at the company's offices, No. 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, 15th August, 1860, The Right Hon. Lord Kingsale (chairman of the company), in the chair.

Share capital represented at the meeting, £19,100.

The advertisement convening the meeting having been read, it was ordered—That the common seal be affixed to the register of shareholders, which was done.

The Secretary having read the directors' and engineer's reports, and the statement of accounts, made up to the 30th June last, it was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Sir Cusack P. Roney, and

Resolved—That the directors' report and statement of accounts, now read, be approved, adopted, and issued to the shareholders.

At a special general meeting of the shareholders, held at the company's offices, 17, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C., on Wednesday, 15th August, 1860—

The Right Hon. Lord Kingsale, chairman of the company, in the chair.

Share capital represented at the meeting £19,100.

The Secretary read the advertisement convening the meeting.

The Chairman having explained the necessity for adjourning the meeting, for the reasons stated in the director's report of this date, it was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Frederick William Sedgwick, Esq., and

Resolved—That this special general meeting be adjourned until Wednesday, the 19th day of September next, at one o'clock.

The thanks of the meeting were voted to the chairman, and the assemblage adjourned.

Lord Clyde in the House of Lords.—The discussion in the House of Lords on Friday night upon the European Forces (India) Bill derived great interest from the fact that Lord Clyde was present, and that it early became known that he would make his maiden speech. His Lordship occupied a seat on one of the cross benches—a neutral position—and was evidently the observed of all observers. He is, I believe, nearly seventy, but certainly does not look that age; his fresh, bronzed complexion, and the abundant and unthinned crop of hair, giving him a much younger appearance. I was somewhat surprised to find him so very small and slight a man—I should say that he is hardly so tall as even the late Duke of Wellington. The head, however, in its ample and massive development, would belong, if the rules of proportion were consulted, to a much larger man, and contrasted singularly with the smallness of the general's hands and feet. Very little of what his lordship said reached the gallery for not only did he speak with his back to the reporters, but he spoke with a timidity and nervousness, and in a low tone of voice, which showed clearly enough that the man who had mounted the breach of St. Sebastian quailed before the "House of Lords. His voice hardly rose above a whisper, except when he came across Lord Ellenborough's most absurd proposition that the question should be postponed. The old chief's practical instincts revolted at this, and his "my lords, this business must be settled at once," was given with a force worthy of the idiomatic force and simplicity of the sentence, and in a rough decisiveness of manner that at once recalled "the Duke." The funniest thing, however, was the little military bow to the House, with which he sat down. This veteran campaigner will evidently require some acclimatising to English political and legislative life.—Correspondent of *Manchester Examiner.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A correspondent, dating from Paris, August 15, writes thus:—

The Post Office closes at noon in honour of the Imperial *fête*, and the morning's budget of news is scanty. The weather is showery, and promises to interfere to a great extent with the enjoyment of the holiday-makers. The only sign of unusual festivity is to be found in the neighbourhood of the theatres, where enormous *queues* besiege the doors, eagerly waiting for ingress. Gratuitous performances take place at all the principal houses, and the denizen of the Faubourg St. Antoine, the *chiffonnier* of the Faubourg St. Masceau, enjoy the luxury of a seat in the comfortable arm chairs of the Grand Opera and Opera Comique, not so much for the treat of play going as from a vague idea that by occupying the seats usually filled by wealth, rank, and beauty, they are vindicating the principle of universal equality which French political adventurers have succeeded in firmly implanting into the mind of the French people, to the exclusion of the love of liberty and a regard for common sense. Take any of the theatres, however, on a gratis day like this, and the appearance of the audience will inspire you with the greatest respect for the lower orders, of whom it evidently consists. You see the men with their clean blue blouses, open across their chest, to display their clean shirts, and occasionally with a queerly-built coat, evidently meant for show, and not worn more than once a year. The women are invariably tastefully and carefully dressed; there is no swearing, no drunkenness, no ribald jests; they pay the most religious attention to what is going on on the stage, and enjoy very heartily jokes which have long since lost their point for more *blasé* playgoers. To look at these audiences it is difficult to realise the fact that these are the men who are to be found behind the barricades in every street fight, who have vowed lasting hatred to the *bourgeoisie*, and whose apparent refinement does not exclude a degree of cold ferocity and cruelty, of which every disturbance that has taken place in France from 1789 to 1851 has afforded but too conclusive proof.

There is no foreign news of any importance. Regarding the intention ascribed to Austria to interfere in Italy in case of Garibaldi's making preparations to attack her, the papers here are making out that such a course would be a breach of intervention, and that neither France nor England can suffer it. The motives which regulate the conduct of France are rather too uncertain to make it possible to infer what the Emperor intends doing. His Majesty has not yet made up his mind as to whether he is to come forward as "the Saviour of Society" and put down revolution, or as the "Champion of Nationalities." As for England, it is to be hoped that she will return to that policy of strict neutrality to which she was indebted for avoiding the entanglement of another French intrigue last year. Austria has no friends, and therefore all the curs of the official press yelp at her heels with all the fury distinctive of the breed whose bark is worse than their bite. Now, no one in his senses but would rejoice at Venetia forming once more a part of Italy; but, at the same time, it is rather too much to expect that Austria will allow preparations to be openly made against her without striking a blow in self-defence. Let us show a little of that English love of fair play we talk so much about, and recognise the difficulty of the position of Austria—with a rising imminent in Hungary, and Italy in her present state, the cause of Italian independence surely does not require the active interference of England. If the Italians again solicit the aid of France, they again place their necks under the yoke from which they have only extricated it at the cost of two provinces.

PORTUGAL.

A gloomy picture of the financial and industrial condition of Portugal, is given in the new series of Reports of Foreign Commerce from Secretaries of Legation, just published.

It furnishes a picture of the financial practices of Portugal, fully justifying all the warnings lately given to our capitalists regarding that country. The Treasury accounts almost defy analysis; still, they are sufficiently intelligible to show that the revenue presents an enormous deficiency each year, which is regularly met by a new sale of bonds in the London market. Yet, the State for the past eight years has enjoyed all the benefit of having, by the forced "conversion" of 1852, mulcted its foreign creditors of one-half of the interest due to them. In June, 1858, the national debt was £28,257,495; in the succeeding twelve months, in the face of the constantly increasing deficiency, it had grown to £29,719,110, and the figures are believed since to have become much worse. By the laws of the 4th of June, 1857, and the 5th of March, 1858, £5,000,000 of 3 per cent. inscriptions were authorised to be issued for the execution of railways and roads, especially for the fulfilment of the contract with Sir Morton Peto. That contract has been cancelled. No progress has been made with the railways, yet up to the 30th of November last £3,200,000 had been already issued, producing £1,263,622, of which sum nearly half has been applied illegally to the current expenses of the State—a course for which the Government have since solicited a bill of Indemnity, on the plea of unavoidable necessity. These large issues of 3 per cent. stock were effected at an average price of 40. Such were the terms of the loan negociated on the 30th of June last year with the Frankfort house of Erlanger. The contractor bound himself to pay £600,000 to the Portuguese Financial agency in London in five instalments of £120,000, the last of which will fall due on the 1st of October next. The Government bound themselves not to make any other issues for a year. Many of these bonds have been put upon our market at 46 and 47; but the Government, in their gratitude to any one who would lend them money, have conferred the title of baron upon the contractor. As the period of abstinence from further issues has now expired, it will be open to any other capitalist ambitious of Portuguese honours to gain a title by some equally profitable negociation. The London public, perhaps, in their credulity will readily absorb from time to time all that may be offered them. "It was once expected," says Mr. Barron, in the clear report, dated April, 1860, from which these facts are gathered, "that a large increase of taxes would have been brought forward by the new Minister of Finance. Such, however, has not been the case. He certainly admits the necessity of restoring some equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, but defers the realisation of the policy to a future day, confining himself for the present to 'laying the foundation of this reform.'" Recently a change of Cabinet has taken place, but the whole system seems incapable of amelioration, except by organic changes of such magnitude as would involve an exercise of determination and vigour far beyond anything that can be hoped. A thorough revolution in the tariff would go far as a remedy, but there is scarcely a single sign in that direction. There was much readiness for it when it was thought that the English reduction of the wine duties would not refer to Portugal unless upon a system of "reciprocity," such as that adopted with France; but the moment it was found to be unconditional, all thought of concession was avowedly abandoned. In reply to official inquiries from this country, it has recently been pretended that some liberal reductions have been made, but it is not believed they will be found to amount to much. At present the smuggling business is the grand element of Portuguese trade. On the land frontier all legal operations may be said to be extinct. It has thirty custom-houses, and a large staff of officials at each, yet the whole revenue collected in 1858, was £6,109, or scarcely sufficient to pay expenses. Even on the seaboard matters are not conducted in a much better style, since, as an instance of the boldness with which the revenue is defrauded, it is mentioned that at Oporto last year a false door was found in the wall of the Custom-house itself, through which it was proved 2,700 pieces of cloth had been smuggled after they had been duly entered and manifested. The population are demoralised, and not only is the revenue crippled and foreign commerce crushed, but capital is excluded and the resources of agriculture are left without development. "Nothing is done," says Mr. Barron, "to turn to account the exuberant fertility of the soil and climate." A great opening exists for the employment of improved implements and machines, and there is an enormous amount of waste lands of prime quality on the very banks of the Tagus. These lands are suitable for wheat, and Portuguese wheat has been proved by recent analysis to be equal, if not superior, to the best of other countries. The fattening of cattle and the planting of forest and fruit trees, especially the olive, orange, and cork trees, offer every inducement for the employment of money; but all is neglected, and an instance is quoted of the most extensive estate on the banks of the Tagus and Sado, the value of which might, it is estimated, be increased tenfold in ten years, by a judicious outlay in drainage, irrigation, and planting. "Judging from what has been effected in other countries less favoured by nature, there are," it is remarked, "considerable fortunes to be made in Portugal by agriculture." In the present state of affairs, however, no one could venture upon any enterprise without being speedily put out of heart, and there could, moreover, be no certainty that any rights would be adequately respected.

ITALIAN UNITY.

Men who go ahead without circumspection (or continual looking about them in all directions) are the most troublesome sort of men possible to statesmen and diplomatists proper. They are sturdy and incorrigible unbelievers in "the everlasting *to be* that *hath been*." They are perpetual perturbers of the *status quo*, in which, or about which, diplomacy lives, moves, and has its being. They are big bluebottles, or wayward wasps, breaking through the most symmetrically constructed cobwebs, and giving a world of trouble to the Arachnean ensnarers of smaller insects. Just such a buzzing pest in the web just now is Garibaldi. The whole international politics of Europe are additionally perplexed, because he *will* go ahead.

For our own part, nothing would please us better than success in solving the Garibaldean problem of unity of Italy. Nothing would please us better than the "mediatisation" of his Majesty of Naples, and the political extinction of his Holiness the Pope. And we should regard such results as not too dearly purchased by the temporary obscuration of complete constitutional liberties while the process of fusion was going on. The immediate activity of popular representative forms is, in our view, secondary to the paramount object of national independence and unity. To attain that object "brave words" will not suffice—indeed much speaking from many tribunes is more likely to produce dreams of that attainment than actual fruition. It is not a revolution to be made by rose-water, or rose-coloured speeches. If the Italians show a firm front in the field under a single leadership, they will show a good title to the national unity they talk of. But that means, for the time, a military dictatorship, and a total postponement of all verbal patriotism, and all the personal ambitions and vanities which so often prompt it. That is the ordeal before the Italians, if they mean a War of Independence—or such evidence of readiness for such a war as may arrest actual conflict. If they were Garibaldis, we should have little doubt of the issue.

If they could rely on France, as so many of them are still persuaded they can, to fight their battles over for them again this year, without reserved views of substituting her own ascendant in Italy for that of Austria—then we might see, for the first time in the world's history, a nation helped *gratis* to independence by foreigners, without that pre-requisite condition of internal union which vindicates national unity from encroachment by allies, as well as from oppression by enemies.

It cannot but be admitted that the national feeling in Germany is generally adverse to the national independence of Italy; since Germany has long been accustomed to regard the Austrian dominion in that country as a southern extension and outwork of the territory and influence of the Fatherland. We have a difficulty, however, in believing that Austria, after the rude lesson of last year, will take the initiative in renewed hostilities in Italy, in mere reliance on German national sentiment—action upon which would be a mistake of recollections for hopes. The old Imperial era has terminated in Germany as well as in Italy; and it might be recommended to Germany to begin by reconstituting national unity at home (so sadly torn in two by Austria and Prussia, and frittered away in the minor members of the "Bund" in petty courts and sovereignties) before taking umbrage at national unity in Italy. It is far more important to the rank and weight of the Fatherland in the family of nations, that she should contrive somehow to form a nation herself, than impede the Italians in their painful throws of new birth.

English and French policy has been pronounced, and we trust will be maintained, for *non-intervention* in the affairs of a country which has only too long been the mere sport and prey of contending foreign influences. That Italy should cease to be regarded as a theatre of foreign intrigues, a battle-field of foreign quarrels, a prize of foreign cupidities, were surely a consummation devoutly to be wished, and Garibaldi or anyone heartily thanked who should help to achieve it. But, if achieved, it will be by vigorous and unmistakeable demonstration of those national qualities which, as they can alone create national unity, can alone defend it.—*Globe*.

THE RELIEF OF DERRY AND THE PARTY EMBLEMS BILL.

We have already recorded the feelings of just indignation with which we recognise in the Party Emblems Bill one of the very worst phases of that shifting policy with which the Whig party feebly and in vain essay the Government of Ireland—if government we can call a system which we see at one time conniving at an Ultramontanism more dangerous far than aught which even the distorting medium of Whig policy could discover in those offers of a Volunteer defence for this country at which Lord Palmerston so gravely shook his head; at another time seeking to arm the police with a control over individual action by an enactment for a parallel to which we must turn to the most despotic States of Europe. Such as it is, however, nothing more effectual could be devised for warming again into a new life that party spirit which it is pretended it will allay, or for opening afresh those wounds which time and a better feeling among all classes were gradually healing.

We now wish to direct the attention of our readers to some points in connection with this subject, which receive forcible illustration from the letter addressed by Mr. Bloomfield to the *Times*, briefly commented upon in our last number, and also from a circumstance connected with the recent celebration of the anniversary of the relief of Derry, in which the bishop of that diocess came prominently, we wish we could say favourably, before the public. It has always been the custom, on the anniversary to which *we* refer, as also on the anniversary of the shutting of the city gates, to hoist a crimson banner over the chancel window of the cathedral. This banner, which is simply the old British standard, was hoisted on the roof of the cathedral when James invested the city in 1688, the standard in his camp being the white, or Bourbon flag. It has always been regarded, not as a party emblem, but as a tribute of respect to men who, long since dead, once fought with heroic bravery for their faith and their firesides against a foreign foe, and at length drove them triumphantly from before those walls on which posterity now celebrates their victory. It signifies this, and nothing more; nor could we regard with hope the future of a people who would not cherish such memories as these, or think their rulers wise who would seek to efface them. That banner has been raised in the same place on each succeeding anniversary for one hundred and seventy years without any demur, until the anniversary which has just passed, when it came from a quarter where it was little expected. It appears from the account given by the *Londonderry Guardian* that on the morning of the anniversary it became known to those who usually hoist the flag that the bishop of the diocese had instructed the sexton of the cathedral to resist any attempt to do so. In reply to a letter of remonstrance which was forwarded to the bishop, his lordship stated that as a member of the House in which the Party Emblems Act was passed, he believed he could not consistently permit the hoisting of flags or ringing of bells. To a second remonstrance, urging, in the first place, that the bill had not at the time become *law*, and, in the second place, that the flag in question, not being a party emblem, the bill did not apply, the bishop replied that *in future it would* apply to all such proceedings. The flag, however, was hoisted, despite the resistance of the church officials. In the course of the day, the bishop applied to the sub-inspector, and also to the head-constable of police, to assist him in removing the flag, but they declined to interfere, upon which his lordship had to retire from a contest into which his zeal for carrying into practice a measure not yet law hurried him with indecent haste, and which, we cannot but think, he would have better consulted the dignity of his high office by avoiding altogether. However, it is not with this feature of the case that we have to do at present. The entire proceeding shows unmistakably the justice of the remarks made in the debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the bill, that objectionable and arbitrary as were its provisions, they would, in practice, be transformed, for the purpose of party, into machinery tenfold more arbitrary and inquisitorial. When "a member of the House in which the act was passed" takes such a comprehensive view of its provisions, we have a foretaste of what its working will be in the hands of the ordinary police. This is not a very flattering prospect for the future harmony of classes in Ireland, but it is not the worst. The letter of Mr. Bloomfield illustrates but too well how the Orange element is often falsely invoked to give a party colouring to the whine of Ultramontanism, who scruple not thus to mask their real object—an attack on, and if possible the subversion of, Protestantism itself.

Mr. Bloomfield (one of the twelve grand jurors of Fermanagh who signed the remonstrance) states that he "never was an Orangeman; that all agree in the inexpediency of exhibiting any emblems or manifestations, particularly on the house of God; and that he and Mr. Athill had the pleasure, on the Twelfth of July, of sitting in a Masonic lodge with nine Roman Catholic brethren, some of them visitors, and purposely invited at his request." This statement contains in itself a refutation of the falsehoods and calumny that were so unsparingly lavished by the Ultramontane press in discussing this much-vexed matter. It shows, further, how gross were the misrepresentations of the state of feeling in this country, and how corrupt the source of the inspirations which suggested the Party Emblems Bill. Every addition to such legislation adds to the facility with which, under the garb of resistance to persecution, or even of injured innocence, the Ultramontane crusade against Protestantism is systematically carried on. On the other hand, the recent occurrence at Derry reminds us that endurance has its limits, and counsels the Whigs to pause in their career of misgovernment, nor to venture a second step in a line of policy which, as affecting freedom of action in the subject, is the counterpart of that Continental despotism which, by means of a rigid censorship of the press, gags all free expression of opinion; and, by doing all for the people, and nothing by the people, extinguishes that self-reliance and independence of feeling in the individual which teaches him that he is a man, and not a counter in the hands of his rulers.—*Evening Mail*.

THE "COMPANIES' ACT 1860."

We observe that an effort is being made to pass at least, one measure this session, which may wear the semblance of a reform of some part of our law. The "Companies' Act, 1860," as it is called, which professes to be an act for the amendment and consolidation of the law relating to Companies, and which has already passed in a slightly different shape through the Upper House, stands this day for committal in the House of Commons. It appears to have passed through the House of Lords almost unquestioned, and—to judge from the fact that only two notices of amendment in committee have been given—the bill would appear now to be regarded with equal indifference in the Lower House. And yet it contains some startling novelties which are worthy of more discussion than they have yet received; and, notwithstanding the number of formal stages through which it has passed (for this is its re-committal), seems to us to need yet further emendations and amendments before it be allowed to assume the form of law. Nor is it quite evident why, after being brought from the Lords on the 6th of March, and after having been in committee in April, it should now come on again for re-committal in August, at a time when many of the legal members of the House are away on the various circuits, and when the House generally is too jaded and listless to discuss a subject of this technical and professional nature. The one great objection to this bill is its vagueness and incompleteness. We defy any one—lawyer or layman—after a careful perusal of its contents, to pronounce with any confidence upon its scope and purview; to say to what companies or associations it shall or shall not extend (whether, for instance, it is or is not to include banking and insurance companies), or to understand the definition of membership in a company, or how the capital of a company is to be raised, or how, when, and where, the company, when formed, is to be registered. Under the present law every one knows how a company is to be formed, how shares in the company are acquired and parted with, and how calls are recovered from defaulting shareholders. But by this new measure companies are contemplated without a share capital, and, accordingly, associated companies generally are described as consisting of members and not shareholders; yet it is not stated how persons are to become members otherwise than by signing the original memorandum of association, which is to be deposited at the registry, nor how the portion of capital to be contributed by members or shareholders is to be recovered from them by any process of law in case they neglect to contribute it. Hitherto the mode of accepting shares has been prescribed, and a distinct form of action given for the recovery of unpaid calls; but now, supposing that an individual should legally have become a member but have omitted to perform his obligations as a member, no means are indicated by which the company can compel him to perform those obligations, except a forfeiture of his shares if the capital of the association should happen to be divided into shares; a remedy at once illusory, incomplete, and inconclusive. Again, when we state that about five pages of this Bill are taken up with enumerations of companies that may and that may not register under this Act, and that may and that may not be governed by this Act; and that it is considered necessary to give a definition not only of a joint-stock company, but also of a joint-stock companies' act (which definitions, by the way, are as lengthy as they are indefinite), it is obvious that if this bill be suffered to pass in its present shape, a rich harvest will be reaped by the lawyers; for every company and association in the kingdom will—as a measure of mere prudence—be compelled to take a legal opinion as to its rights and liabilities, and general position under the new law. This is not the place to enter into minute criticism of the details of this Bill, otherwise it would be easy to demonstrate that this measure must rather be regarded as an alteration than a consolidation of the law of companies; for much of the old law has been omitted and much new matter introduced without any explanation of the reason of the change; and amongst the omissions to be regretted is the clause for defining the respective rights of the transferror and transferee of shares which might yet be replaced with advantage. But we must express our deep disappointment that with two exceptions nothing seems to have been even attempted in the way of diminishing the expense and the delay of winding up companies. It is true that in Chancery the winding up is in future to be allowed to take place before a judge in chambers instead of in court, and that the courts in general are allowed (if they choose) to consult the wishes of creditors in certain minor matters; but in other respects the heavy costs and the protracted tediousness of the Chancery and Bankruptcy Courts will remain in all their hideousness. The grievances of a Chancery winding up are too well known to need description, and that a Bankruptcy winding up is little better, appears from information recently afforded to the public. During the last three years Companies with limited liability have been subjected to the winding-up jurisdiction of the Courts of Bankruptcy, and 26 companies of this kind have, during that period, been made amenable to this process. Considering the fertile crop of bubble companies that has sprung up of late years, so small a list of failures may appear strange; but it is probable that many of these schemes have proved too hopelessly insolvent to warrant any attempt at winding them up. They must have instantaneously collapsed. Indeed, of these 26, the winding up of eight was not persevered with from want of funds, for there was neither money in hand nor money to be had from the shareholders. Of the remaining 18 but one has been completely wound up during the three years, whilst the others are still undergoing the process, to the advantage, it would seem, of the officials rather than of the creditors. In the winding up of the one company that has been dissolved, more than half the assets were absorbed in the expenses and costs, whilst in the other companies the expenses and costs of collection and division appear to be upon the average about 20 per cent. of the gross assets. And yet, although about half of this Bill is devoted to provisions for the winding up of companies, no cheaper or quicker mode of dissolution is afforded than at present exists. It is true that there is the usual stereotyped clause, enabling the Lord Chancellor to revise the scale of fees; but there is no reason to expect that this permission will be improved more than it has been hitherto. Nor can it be alleged as any excuse for the absence of reform in these particulars that the new Bankruptcy Bill would have afforded creditors the desired relief; for in that Bill there was no provision for or allusion to the winding up of companies. On the contrary, we may remark, as a singular fact, and one that demonstrates more conclusively than ever the imperative need of a Minister of Justice, or some such functionary, to watch bills passing through Parliament, that this bill and the Bankruptcy Bill—intimate as was the connexion (in part) of their subject-matter—were inconsistent with each other; and that, if both had been passed in the form in which they were drawn, no company could have been wound up in bankruptcy at all. Taking it as a whole, this measure appears to us to be so imperfectly framed, and there is so little probability of such an important subject being adequately debated and discussed at this period of the session, that however much we may lament the little progress that law reform has made this year, it will not be matter for regret if this Bill for the incorporation, regulation, and winding up of trading companies and other associations, be also abandoned or withdrawn.—*Daily News*.

TRI-CENTENARY OF THE REFORMATION IN SCOTLAND

TUESDAY EVENING SEDERUNT.

The LORD PROVOST took the chair at seven o'clock. His Lordship begged to express his thanks for the honour which had been done him in requesting him to take the chair at the first of the series of meetings to be held in commemoration of the great event of the Reformation. He regretted that he should be obliged to leave for England in a short time, but he had made an arrangement with one of his brother magistrates to take the chair.

Dr. M'Crie read a paper on "The Parliament of 1560."

The Rev. Canon Miller, of Birmingham, was the next speaker. In the course of his address, he said he was amazed at the strong delusion which had come over our statesmen in high places with regard to the character of the Church of Rome. (Hear, hear.) The rev. gentleman condemned in strong terms the system of negative theology, and expressed his conviction that John Knox would have opposed it as boldly as he did the Papacy.

The Rev. Thomas Nolan, London, said it was well known that the Church of Rome and the power of Rome was not acknowledged in Ireland till the 11th century. Their patron saint, he believed, was a Scotchman. They were indebted to Scotland for the ministry of St. Patrick. (Laughter.) The confession taught by him had nothing in it in common with the doctrines of the Church of Rome.

The Rev. Dr. Killen, Professor of Church History in the Presbyterian College, Belfast, then read a paper on "The Hand of God in the Reformation." He proceeded to narrate various circumstances connected with the period of the Reformation, glancing at the inventions of gunpowder, of the mariner's compass, and printing, as preparing the way, by the revolution which they effected in the [illegible] system and in the habits of thought among the nations of Europe, for the doctrines of the Reformation as disseminated by Luther and the German Reformers in the 15th century. But the hand of God, he remarked, was equally apparent in the time chosen for the commencement of the Reformation. The rise into notice and importance of the Albigenses, and the fall of Constantinople in the previous century, did much to shake the stability of the throne of the Roman Pontiff. But the chief event that exhibited its tottering state was the building of St. Peter's at Rome. How singular was it that the rise of that magnificent Papal temple was the cause of the downfall of the Pope? The enormous expense incurred necessitated the sale of indulgences, and this raised the ire of Luther and Zwingle. The hand of God was seen in the selection of the leaders of the Reformation. No great prelates or cardinals rocked its cradle. Its chief apostles were obscure monks, but after the lapse of 300 years the Protestant world still revered the wonderful energy of Luther and the matchless intellect of Calvin. (Applause.) John Knox, though less widely distinguished, must have possessed a mind cast in no common mould, otherwise he could never have swayed such an influence over the minds of his country men, or cast such terror into the ranks of the enemies of the Reformation. Again, the hand of God was visible in the wonderful preservation of the Protestant leaders, and in the equally wonderful success of their labours; and, lastly, the hand of God was still with the Reformation, for after the revolution of three centuries, its vigour was constantly increasing, and it exhibited no indication of feebleness or decay. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. John Macgregor, honorary secretary of the Protestant Alliance, was the next speaker. He began by saying that he had noticed in travelling through all the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, that they had each of them some particular characteristics of Popery; and he felt certain that this country, if it had not been reformed, would have had most of them concentrated upon it. If they would come with him to the east of semi-infidel France, he would show them at the present day 16,000 people sitting, eating, and sleeping for days and nights together on the top of a mountain, because, forsooth, the Virgin Mary once appeared there with, it was said, rosettes on her shoes and a parasol in her hand; while she talked to the little children around her about the rearing of tatties. (Laughter.) Or, if they went with him to Spain, they would see in one town the Angel Gabriel standing upright in the market place, with a snouted hat on his head, and a pair of knickerbockers on his legs. (Laughter.) Speaking of the state of Italy, he asked if the Scottish Volunteers would like to join the Pope's Brigade, to get a penny a day for their pay, and numerous companions at night to soothe their feelings? (Laughter.) Or would those who marched past her Majesty the other day—the admiration of all brave men and beautiful women—like to get rid of her who sat there and looked on them with overflowing heart and eyes, and put up an Isabella of Spain in her stead? (Applause.) Yet these were but a few of the blessings which this country would obtain by parting with its Protestantism. That Volunteer movement was what he would call a glorious example of muscular Christianity; and he hoped that these two great events—the Volunteer Review by the Queen, and the Tri-centenary Celebration of the Reformation—would long be associated in the minds of the youth of this country. (Applause.)

Dr. Begg rose to say a few words, and was received with warm applause. He said—Considering the large retaining fee which the nobility of this country had received at the Reformation, to ensure their faithful adherence to the Protestant cause, he would have liked to see a stronger muster of them at this great Protestant festival. (Hear.) The rev. doctor went on to remark upon the recent exertions put forth in this country for the spread of Popery, and to condemn the lukewarmness of a large number of Protestant ministers in regard to that vitally important matter. He had been closely watching the progress of the Prince of Wales in Canada. He first visited Newfoundland, which, as they all knew, was under the rule of the Popish Bishops. Both these Popish Bishops and the Protestant Bishops presented addresses to the Prince; and he was made to answer them both together, and to say in his answer that he hoped they would "long maintain an earnest religion, and live in brotherly harmony." Not a true religion, but an earnest religion! That was the slang of the present day, forgetting that if the one man were earnest in such a case, he must be earnest against the other. If the Papist were earnest, and the Protestant were also earnest, there would soon be a very earnest controversy between them. (Hear, hear.) He saw next that in the Prince of Wales' advance to New Brunswick, a question was mooted as to where the Dissenters should rank in some procession, and they were told that they should take rank behind the Popish authorities. This they very properly refused to do. (Applause.) He had not yet seen any details as to what had taken place in Nova Scotia; but they knew that Nova Scotia had lately, in a great measure, thrown off the yoke of Popery, and he thought that our young Prince might perhaps get a lesson which would be of benefit to him from his visit to that portion of the Queen's dominions.

Dr. Candlish was to have closed the evening's proceedings with a speech, but did not appear, and the meeting was terminated by the Rev. Principal Cunningham pronouncing the benediction about half-past ten o'clock.

In addition to the valuable collection of Reformation relics lent by Mr. Watson, Prince's-street, the following have been sent in by others, and may be seen in the Library Room:—From Rev. James Young, Edinburgh—The Covenant sworn by the Lords of the Congregation, December, 1557; and the Family Bible of the celebrated William Veitch. From David Laing, Esq., of the Signet Library, Edinburgh—Knox's History of the Reformation—the original MSS. 1566; original Confessions and Covenants, 1561 to 1648; Volume of original MS. letters, containing Letters of Renwick. Captain Paton's Bible, New Monkland Standard at Bothwell Brig, &c. Articles given for inspection by Mrs. Jeffrey—Chair made of the wood of John Knox's House, &c.

WEDNESDAY.

The meetings were resumed to-day at eleven o'clock, Major DAVIDSON in the chair.

The Rev. S. M. Dill, of Ballymena, Moderator of the Irish Presbyterian Church, having conducted devotional exercises,

The Rev. Dr. Alexander, Edinburgh, read an interesting paper on "The Culdees." The rev. doctor stated that it was a false notion to suppose that the Culdees were monks. No facts were more satisfactorily ascertained than that they did not take on them vows of monastic orders. It was true that they must have yielded obedience to the superiors over their establishments; but it by no means followed from this that they were subject to the monastic rule. To live according to some order was not to live bound hand and foot to a rule. To be subject to a chief was a very different thing from vowing to do implicitly whatever that chief might order. We had evidence from facts that had come down to us that celibacy was not the rule at Iona, or at any later establishment of the Culdees. (Cheers.) It was true that the women were not permitted to live in the college, but that was not to show that they did not marry. We had also the distinct testimony of Alex. Mill that the Culdees had wives after the manner of the Eastern Church. From the manner of the distribution of their property, we know that they did not take the vow of poverty. It was, however, easier to say what the Culdee were not than what they really were. In merely showing that the Culdees were not monks, there was evidence that a great difference existed between them and the Roman Catholics, by whom they were spurned. They refused to have anything to do with the canons of the Roman Catholics, for if they had done so, they would have admitted the power of that Church to have made canons for the Church at large. Whether the Culdees were Episcopalians or Presbyterians, they never pretended to be priests. They did not seek to gain the height of their office by Sacerdotal means. The radical difference between the Roman Catholic and the Protestant was, that the one sought to make men Christians by teaching them, the other by acting upon them by means of a ceremonial. Now, as to this the Culdees stood on the one side, and the Roman Catholics on the other. The one proclaimed the virtue of their priestly powers, the other their faith in God, and the regular preaching of the Word. Whether the Culdees were evangelical in their doctrinal views or not, whether their ecclesiastical rules were scriptural or otherwise, whether they were pure or corrupt—it was plain that they presented an uncompromising front to the Romish Church. Not in Scotland only, but everywhere, they were the unyielding opponents of Ultramontanism. When he found them maintaining their reverence for the Holy Scriptures—when he saw them zealous for the diffusion of scriptural knowledge among the people—when he found one of them proclaiming the great doctrine of justification by faith alone—when he saw that by the Roman Catholic clergy they were stigmatised as schismatics—when he found St. Bernard denouncing them because they would not submit to confess or do penance—when he found that the Roman Catholics found a parallel between them and the Waldensians—and when he found this in connection with their resistance to Rome—he felt that they deserved the honour that they were giving to those whose memories they were this day met to celebrate, and for whose glorious work we this day give thanks. He rejoiced to think that there was a day in the history of Scotland when the gospel was freely preached, and when the foot of the Romish priest had not polluted its soil. He hoped that day might come again, when we should be able to say, in words that were applied to our country nearly 1700 years ago by an apologist for Christianity—"*Habitenum locus inaccess Romanis.*" (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Begg then read a letter of apology from Dr. Candlish for absence from the meetings; and he also stated that the Rev. C. Chiniquy, the Canadian reformer, was present, a statement which was received with much applause.

The Rev. Professor Lorimer, of London, then read a paper on "The Precursors of John Knox." He stated that he would confine his attention to four of the precursors of John Knox, two of whose names were as familiar throughout all the land as household words—Patrick Hamilton and George Wishart—(cheers)—both of them reformers of the first rank, and entitled almost to share equally with Knox in the highest honours of this commemoration—for these three were the means, under God, of doing much in bringing about the Reformation. Hamilton laid the foundation of the Reformation, Wishart built up the walls, and Knox brought forth and fixed the top-stone. Hamilton and Wishart were both young men—the former having died in his twenty-fourth year, and the latter in his thirty-fourth year, the types of young Scotland in the sixteenth century. The one was rather a teacher than a preacher, and the other rather a preacher than a teacher. (Hear.) Hamilton published his theses from the gates of a university, while Wishart proclaimed his doctrines from the national pulpit. Wishart was the first great pulpit orator in Scotland that we read of. The next precursor of John Knox he mentioned was Sir David Lindsay of the Mount, who was the first *par excellence* of the nation. He was the advocate of reform in the State, in the municipality, and in the family. The Scottish Reformation produced other poets, such as George Buchanan. Though inferior in genius and taste to Buchanan, Lindsay had more of that homespun wit which made him, as a poet, the idol of the people. Lindsay's works were now become objects of antiquarian interest. He was long looked upon by the people as a prodigy of learning. When any difficult word was spoken and not understood, the following was a common expression—"Sic a word wasna to be found between the two boards o' Davie Lindsay." As to the destruction of the images, he said that in 1858 the images were stolen away in all parts of the country, and amongst others, the images of St. Giles, was first drowned in the North Loch, and afterwards burned. (Laughter.) A fourth of Knox's precursors was Alexander Elesin. Knox has mentioned his name in history, but neither he nor any other has given any adequate account of his works in connection with the Reformation; and yet foreign biographies were not silent in regard to his history. To the late Rev. Christopher Anderson, of this city, was due the honour of drawing attention to the merits of this great reformer. He was the first champion of Scotland for the first vernacular Bible, and his exertions were not in vain. Surely such a man was worthy of sharing in the honours now given to the reformers by the tri-centenary. Elesin was an exile, and a wanderer all his days. His name itself showed that he was a wanderer. Let us now call him by his own name—Alexander Allan—and in his own native city let them welcome his name back to a place of fame.

Dr. Wylie read a paper on John Knox, chiefly commenting on the period of his exile; and the proceedings were suspended at a quarter to two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SEDERUNT.

At two o'clock the proceedings were resumed in sectional meetings—one in the Assembly Hall, and the other in the Free High Church. J. N. Murray, Esq., of Philiphaugh, occupied the chair in the Assembly Hall.

Mr. A. E. Macnight, advocate, Edinburgh, read a paper on "The Influence of the Reformation on Literature and Education," and the Rev. John Gemmel, M.A., Fairlie, also read one on "Some Remarks on John Knox's 'Historie of the Reformation of Religion in the realm of Scotland.'"

Rev. Dr. Lorimer, Glasgow, then read a paper on "The Alleged Services of the Church of Rome to the cause of Freedom." The rev. doctor said that Rome is not only intolerant herself, but she favours intolerance in others. It was only when she could not help it that she helped on the progress of freedom, and in that case she sided with the popular views, and such a step showed the clever adaptation of her power to circumstances. Hence, when the popular storm blew over, the Romish agents, with few exceptions, returned to their former ways. In regard to the slavery of the middle ages, he had no hesitation in saying that important services were rendered by the Church on the side of civilisation, and that it promoted the cause of general humanity. That was the chief praise which was due to the Church of Rome, and we did not grudge it to her; but modern philosophical and semi-Popish writers made far too much of it, as if Rome, in the middle ages, had been a great friend of civilisation. What was the truth of the matter? It was this: that Christianity, as was well known, was the first to break the chains of the slave. The early Christian Church was the best emancipator, and even after she became corrupt with Popery, she did not altogether lose her character. She retained so much of her humane spirit that enabled her to exert her wide-spread influence against the slavery of the times. The rev. doctor said that he had no disinclination to grant the Church of Rome all that she could fairly claim. Protestants could well afford to be generous. (Cheers.) He rejoiced to see humanity even in corrupt Christianity. They must, however, take care that admissions were not turned to the disadvantage of truth and the cause of God. The Word of God always spoke of her as an undivided evil. He then referred to Belgium, as a country pointed to by the same, as proving the favour Rome gave to liberty—a country strongly Popish, yet constitutionally free, enjoying as great freedom as any State could boast of. But who did not know that, during the times of persecution, Belgium was a hotbed of persecution? If, thirty years ago, there was a successful revolution, that proved nothing as to Rome's love of liberty; it only proved a successful revolt from Rome. He then referred to the circumstance that the Roman Catholic newspapers were always furious for freedom at home, while they favoured and supported persecution abroad.

Professor Hetherington, Glasgow, read a paper on "Toleration, or the Principles of Religious Liberty," which he has, on several occasions, already read in the West of Scotland. The meeting then adjourned till the evening.

The meeting in the Free High Church was very thinly attended.

Mr. Shaw, of Newhall, presided, and addressed the meeting. Alluding to the progress of Popery in England, and to the effect of the Roman Catholic Emancipation Act, the rise of Tractarianism in Oxford, &c., in promoting and facilitating that progress, he remarked that it was often said that the country was Protestant at heart; but how could that be said of it while Government was allowed to carry out Romish measures? He, in conclusion, alluded to Poland, where he said the Jesuits had, as in this country, been allowed to undermine the Protestantism of the kingdom, the result being that that once Protestant country had become Romanised, denationalised, degraded, and broken up.

The Rev. John Fraser, of Gordon, then read a paper on "The Hand of God in the Reformation."

A paper by the Rev. Duncan M'Callum was then read on "The Church of Scotland as old as the Church of Rome," the object of which was to show that the Christian Church in Scotland existed for centuries uncorrupted by, and unconnected with, the Church of Rome. The writer claimed for Columba the foundation of the Presbyterian system in Scotland, and maintained that for ages, whilst the Continent was involved in darkness, the pure Gospel was known and preached in its purity throughout Ireland and Scotland. After alluding to the circumstances which led to the introduction of the ecclesiastical power of Rome in Scotland, he stated that, while any of the old British clergy lived, the Church of Scotland always existed in the minds of a few who, amidst outward conformity to Rome, worshipped their Maker in spirit and in truth.

The third paper was read by the Rev. William Mackray, A.M., on "The causes that have retarded the progress of the Reformation." This paper, the writer stated, formed a chapter in the essay that had gained the Burnet prize. The great causes which he considered had retarded the Reformation were—1st, Dissension among Protestants; 2nd, the declension of Protestants; and 3rd, to misconceptions and derelictions among Protestants. After challenging the claim to unity made by the Church of Rome, and showing that that church within itself had ever been a scene of contention and strife, he admitted and lamented the great injuries and evils that had arisen to the Protestant cause from the dissensions among Protestants, inaugurated by the unhappy controversy between Luther and Zwingle on the Holy Eucharist. He said that, even amidst many circumstances of a cheering nature in Continental Protestantism, these dissentions were even now retarding its progress. In our own country, Cardinal Wiseman had said, that his hopes lay in the division of British Protestantism; and one would think that a boast like this would impress on all Protestants the necessity of using all Scriptural means of uniting themselves as a body; in one word, not purchasing union at the expense of truth, but labouring to exalt the truth, in regard to which they were essentially at one. Passing over the second point, the writer came to the third—misconceptions and derelictions. The first misconception was, that Popery had undergone a material change, which had led to those frequent and fatal concessions to Romanism by Protestant Governments, especially by our own in recent times. The notion, however, was a grievously erroneous one. The Papal was, in one point of view, the most accommodating of all systems. In Spain it was unmitigated bigotry and cruelty; in Italy it assumed the shape or formed the veil of licentiousness; in Germany it was gross infidelity; in France its peculiar feature was empty bigotry, being at once a state engine, and a national amusement; and in our own country, as it dared to wear no other guise, it was tutored down to a scheme of gravity and outward propriety. But, amid all these efforts, the aspects, and nature, and character of the Papacy was unchanged and unchangeable. (Applause.) Any such change as that which had been supposed would strip Popery of its infallibility, and thereby give a death-blow to all its claims; and the assumption was contradicted by its entire history down to the present day. To this misconception must be added another: that this system—so altered, refined, and purified—was only another phase of our common faith, and was therefore entitled to the same protection and encouragement as any other form of Christianity. This "cant of liberalism," as Foster had termed it, was, like its ally, a flagrant mistake. The Papal system was not a form of Christianity, in proper truth, it was not a religion at all, far less a form of the Christian religion. (Applause.) It was an ecclesiastico-political system, claiming authority as well over nations as individuals; and therefore, while its disciples must be held entitled to all civil privileges in the communities in which they live, it was at the peril of civil Governments, especially Protestant Governments, to give it countenance and support. Could there be any doubt that those unhappy misconceptions regarding the Papal system had been the cause of the manifold derelictions of duty as regarded Protestantism, by which Protestants generally, and especially Protestant Governments, but most of all our own, had been characterised? So great, said the writer, had been the favours heaped upon the Church of Rome in this country, that one of the heads of that church in this country had said that the nineteenth century had given Rome more conquests in England than the previous three centuries had done, and that a few years more of such victories would make Britain Rome's own.

The Rev. J. D. Miller read a paper which on the programme was entitled—"Tractarianism in Scotland," but which was chiefly occupied with comments on the contest between Presbytery and Episcopacy in Scotland in the seventeenth century.

A paper was then read, written by the Rev. John Macredy, Saintfield, Ireland, on "The early Irish Church." The writer gave an interesting account of the rise of Christianity in Ireland, and of the apostolic labours of St. Patrick, denying the right of Rome to claim him as one of its saints, and repudiating the superstitious traditions with which his life had been in modern times invested. The time was arriving, said the writer, in conclusion, when Ireland's spiritual bondage should come to an end, when her children should rise up and shake off the incubus of Popery, and when the old Culdee worship should yet revive throughout the land, and when Ireland should indeed become "the isle of saints."

The concluding paper in this section was "On the Temporal Power of the Pope," by the Rev. John Boyd, West Kilbride.

THE CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Municipal Council was held yesterday, in the City Hall—

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the chair.

The following members were present:—

Aldermen Kinahan, J P; Hudson, Reynolds (J), J P; Mackey, J P; Moylan, J P. Councillors Draper, M'Birney, J P; Tracey, Dunne, J P; M'Cann, Whelan, Joseph, Jude, Scally, Gray, J P; Chambers, Redmond, Durdin, Tagart, Plunkett, Kelch, Cordner, Ryan, Burke, Acheson, Sweetman, Keating, Gavacan, French, Sir Timothy O'Brien, Bart.; M'Swiney, O'Brien (Robert), M'Vey.

The Town Clerk read a letter from Sir E. Grogan, M.P., acknowledging the receipt of the petition in favour of the Galway subsidy, which had been forwarded to him on behalf of the Corporation, for presentation in the House of Commons. He congratulated the Council upon the large majority by which the subsidy was carried.

The letter was inserted on the minutes.

The Town Clerk also read a letter from Mr. James Charles Coffey, one of the revising barristers for the city of Dublin, appointing, in pursuance of the power vested in him by Act of Parliament, as his deputy, Mr. William Duggan, barrister.

Alderman Reynolds said no man entertained more sincere feelings of friendship towards Mr. Coffey than he did; but, bearing in mind that he had been recently appointed assistant barrister for Westmeath, he could not understand the meaning of his handing over an office to which he was elected by the Corporation to any gentleman, no matter how capable he was of performing its duties. In case of sickness, or unavoidable absence they could not prevent him appointing a deputy, but they had the power of saying "no" to this arrangement at the annual election, which would come on next November. The decent course for Mr. Coffey to pursue was to write a letter to the Council, stating that, in consequence of his acceptance of the office of assistant barrister, he was no longer able to discharge the duties of revising barrister, and that therefore he should resign. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M'Birney regarded the letter of Mr. Coffey as only making an arrangement *pro tem*.

Alderman Reynolds moved the suspension of the standing orders, with the view of having a resolution passed on the subject.

Mr. Tracey seconded the motion, which, being put from the chair, was carried *nem. con.*

Alderman Reynolds then moved, and Mr. Redmond seconded, a resolution to the effect that the Corporation did not consider Mr. Coffey had the power to appoint a deputy, except in case of illness or other incapacity; and being fully aware that he is capable of discharging the duties, and not unwell, they could not sanction such appointment, and, therefore, called on him to discharge the duties of his office in person, or to resign it forthwith.

The resolution was passed unanimously.

THE WATER QUESTION.

The Town Clerk read a report from a committee of the whole house, recommending that a guarantee should be signed by the members of the Council, for the purpose of creating a fund to meet the necessary expenses of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the present supply of water to the city, and that the liability of each member signing such guarantee should not exceed £50. The report was for first reading.

Alderman Kinahan moved, and Mr. Chambers seconded, a motion, that the standing orders be suspended, in order that the report might be received and adopted.

Mr. Whelan—I oppose it. (Oh, oh.)

Dr. Gray—Is it not a monstrous thing that a gentleman who was the most loud in his demand that a Royal Commission should be appointed shall be the person to stand up for the purpose of preventing the Corporation from taking the necessary steps to carry out its engagements, and keep faith with the Government? If the burgesses whom this gentleman pretends to represent were aware of the course of conduct he pursues in this house——

Lord Mayor—I beg your pardon. I understand Mr. Whelan withdraws his opposition.

Dr. Gray—I withdraw every expression I used. (Laughter.)

The motion for suspension of the standing orders having been passed,

Alderman Kinahan moved the adoption of the report; Mr. Kelsh seconded the motion.

Mr. Whelan protested against the report being received as the report of the committee of the whole house. There were not a dozen members present when it passed. With respect to the Special Water Works Committee upon whose suggestion this committee of the whole house was called, it was a self-elected body.

Lord Mayor—That committee is at end. The present Special Water Works Committee consists of 26 members.

Mr. Whelan said that this Water Works Committee, in conjunction with Mr. Hawksley, and the borough engineer, had put forward several futile schemes for supplying the city with water, the expense of which had been illegally borne out of the pipe water fund. In that case, they obtained a sham guarantee, and now they required the same thing to be done. Why not lay a case before the Attorney-General, as to whether the surplus fund arising from pipe water, which was available for the extension of water works could not be applied to the purposes of this commission? He maintained that Mr. Hawkshaw could not within the time specified for making his report, come to a sound conclusion as to the best source of supply, and he also laboured under this disadvantage, that at the present time all the sources were supplied with a redundancy of water, and could not, therefore, be tested with such accuracy as in the dry season.

The report was then adopted, Mr. Whelan alone dissenting.

Alderman Kinahan moved that the law agent be empowered to put himself in communication with the treasurer, and have the necessary forms gone through, for the purpose of enabling the Council to raise money on the guarantee.

Mr. Redmond seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE LATE SIR PHILIP CRAMPTON.

A report for first reading was brought up from Committee No. 1, recommending the Council to grant as a site for the proposed testimonial to Sir Philip Crampton, the space now occupied by the lamps at the south side of Carlisle Bridge.

Alderman Reynolds expressed his intention of opposing the adoption of the report when the proper time arrived. No man was more anxious to do honour to the memory of Sir Philip Crampton, but they were about to erect the proposed testimonial in a place which would render it a nuisance to the city.

The standing orders were suspended for the purpose of receiving and adopting a report from Committee No. 1, recommending the taking down or the securing of the house No. 28, North Great George's-street, which was reported to be in a very dangerous condition.

The report was adopted.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

A report for first reading was brought up from Committee No. 2, to whom had been referred the consideration of the expediency of providing the city with an adequate number of fire-escapes. The committee recommended the Corporation to procure four fire-escapes, in addition to the one already in their possession. This escape, since it was purchased in London, about two years ago, had been under the care of the police authorities; but, though many occasions had since occurred requiring its use, it appeared never to have been brought into requisition. The Commissioners of Police had forwarded a letter to the committee, requesting that the police might be relieved from further charge of the fire-escape, as they had no means of working it, and recommended its removal to some central locality, to be worked exclusively under the directions of the committee. They also expressed a hope that they might be relieved of the charge of the Corporation engine; and that a fire brigade would be soon established.

Mr. Acheson moved the suspension of the standing orders, that the recommendations of the committee might be adopted without delay.

Mr. Plunkett seconded the motion.

Mr. Scally objected to the suspension of the standing orders, considering that the report involved questions which required a good deal of consideration.

Mr. Chambers said the committee would direct the present escape to be removed to College-green, with the view of having it tested on the first occasion that might unhappily occur.

THE LORD MAYOR FOR 1861.

Alderman Hudson—A resolution was passed by this house, some time since, which gentlemen with the same feelings as I entertain regard as having debarred us altogether from the office of Lord Mayor. I am not going to move any resolution on the present occasion; but I think all sides of the house will agree with me that the sooner we determine whether that resolution is to remain on the books the better. What I am now going to ask you is this, what would be the most convenient day for this house to discuss the question?

Alderman Reynolds—I have the greatest objection to interrupt Alderman Hudson, but I must call him to order. He knows he has no right, under the orders of this house, to broach this subject at present. I must therefore protest against his introducing this matter, because the Council is already adjourned to the first Monday in September, especially for the purpose of considering the question in connexion with the nomination of a Lord Mayor for the ensuing year.

Alderman Hudson—I was only asking as a matter of courtesy——

Alderman Reynolds—You are quite out of order.

Alderman Hudson—I think it but a reasonable question to ask what would be the most convenient day to discuss this matter. I am quite aware that five members of this house can compel your lordship to call a meeting, and my only object is to ascertain what would be the most convenient day to call that meeting.

Alderman Reynolds—There is a simple answer to that question—that a day is already fixed for the purpose.

Alderman Hudson—The first Monday in September is a most inconvenient day, because it will be necessary to have the matter disposed of——

Alderman Reynolds—I call on the Lord Mayor to stop these observations.

Dr. Gray suggested that it would be desirable if a convenient day was named for the discussion of the question.

Alderman Reynolds repeated that the first meeting in September was already fixed for the purpose. Although he did not consider himself of more importance than other members in that Council——

Mr. Burke—(Hear, hear, and laughter.)

Alderman Reynolds—He heard a "hear, hear" from an old friend of the Shelbourne, affirming that proposition. The next thing, he supposed, they would hear from him was "very fine oysters." (Laughter.) He (Alderman Reynolds), in relation to the resolution which had been referred to, occupied a more important position than any other member of the Council, for he had the misfortune to be the mover of it, and to incur the displeasure of some of his friends for doing so. (Hear, hear.) He would not, however, flinch from the responsibility he had assumed, and would insist upon the standing orders being complied with.

Mr. Burke—I call on your lordship not to accede to his request.

Lord Mayor—I must call you to order.

Mr. Burke—I will not be put down. Alderman Reynolds ought not to be afraid to hear Alderman Hudson. He takes to himself the merit of that disgraceful resolution.

Lord Mayor—I cannot permit you to proceed further.

Sir T. O'Brien was of opinion that Alderman Hudson, in asking what day would be most convenient for the discussion of this question, was not only in order, but acted with courtesy to his lordship. (Hear, hear.)

Lord Mayor—I am sorry to differ from Sir T. O'Brien. A day has been already fixed, and I think I would be acting contrary to the rules of the house if I entertained the matter further.

THE GALWAY SUBSIDY—THE TRAMWAYS BILL.

The Town Clerk read a report to the Council of the steps which he had taken, under their direction, with reference to the above subjects. The report was ordered to be inserted on the minutes.

Alderman Reynolds took occasion to comment on the conduct of the Irish members, of all shades of politics, when the Galway subsidy was under discussion in the House of Commons. In the minority of 39, not an Irish member was to be found, but he was sorry to say that 37 of them were Whigs. (Laughter.) He could not help paying his tribute of humble praise to Mr. Laing for the admirable and telling speech which he made on the occasion, and also to Mr. Disraeli and the other leading members of the Conservative party, who so nobly sustained this great national project. (Hear, hear.) He begged to move the suspension of the standing orders, in order that the Council might tender their thanks to the members of Parliament who had voted in the majority on the subsidy question.

Dr. Gray seconded the motion, which passed *nem. con.*

On the motion of Alderman Reynolds, seconded by Dr. Gray, an unanimous vote of thanks was passed to the 72 Irish members, to the Government, and to the leading members of the late Administration, including Mr. Whiteside, for the noble exertions which they had made to secure to Ireland the advantage of the Galway postal subsidy.

Alderman Reynolds postponed to next day of meeting his motion with respect to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the adequacy of the present bye-laws, to prevent members from persisting in disorderly conduct.

Dr. Ryan, on the part of Alderman Roe, withdrew the notice of motion which the latter gentleman had on the paper, requesting a return, showing the attendance of each member of the present Board of Superintendence. He wished to state that the remarks which he made on a former occasion, with respect to the non-attendance of magistrates on the board, were not justifiable, in the state of circumstances which had since come to his knowledge. He was now convinced that no board in the city of Dublin discharged its duties with more efficiency and fidelity than the Board of Superintendence. (Hear, hear.)

The Council then adjourned.

Law Intelligence.

JUDGES' CHAMBER.

Mr. Justice Fitzgerald sat in the Court of Queen's Bench, to hear motions for the three law courts.

In re William Diver, an infant.

The facts of this case have already appeared. On Friday, the 10th instant, an application was made to Judge Fitzgerald, sitting in chamber, for an attachment against James Jennings, of Ballyshannon, in the county Donegal, for disobedience of the writ of *habeas corpus* which had been served upon him, to produce the body of William Diver, jun., he being under 14 years of age. The application was grounded on the affidavit of the father, who deposed to the age of the boy, and that his detention by Jennings was for the purpose of bringing him up as a Protestant, contrary to his (the father's) wish. It may be remembered counsel stated that when James Jennings was applied to to give up the boy he refused so to do. It also appeared that some mistake existed in reference to the writ, same having been served upon the 7th, requiring the production of the boy upon that same day, which, counsel observed, could not be complied with, owing to the distance between Ballyshannon and Dublin. Under the circumstances of the case, Judge Fitzgerald allowed the matter to stand over from the 10th to the 17th (yesterday), for the making of the return.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., now appeared, as on the last day, for Mr. Jennings, and stated that affidavits had been filed by him, of which copies were furnished to the other side. They had also produced the boy, who was then in court.

Mr. Sheau said that Mr. Richard Dowse had been instructed in the case, but that gentleman was at present in Germany, and, under these circumstances, it was submitted the matter should be adjourned.

Judge Fitzgerald said all he had to inquire was, whether any one was present on the part of the prosecutor of the writ.

Mr. Sheau said no one was present on Mr. Dowse's part.

Mr. Brereton, Q.C., said he had no objection, at the peril of costs, to allow the case to stand. They had five affidavits to the prosecutor's one, while he had taken upon himself to swear matters in reference to the boy which he (Mr. Brereton) was of opinion were not the case.

His Lordship allowed the matter to stand over to next Friday, the understanding being that it should be then peremptorily disposed of. He thought that if it was found by the affidavits that the writ could not be prosecuted, the prosecutor should communicate with the defendant in the meantime.

HABEAS CORPUS.

In re Patrick Daniel Callanen, an infant.

Mr. Frederick Smith applied on behalf of Patrick Callanen, of 3, Bath Avenue-place, in the county Dublin, for a conditional order for a writ of *habeas corpus*, against Alexander M'Cullagh, to produce and give up the body of the child, Patrick Daniel Callanen. The motion was grounded on the affidavit of Patrick Callanen, who stated that he is the natural and legitimate father of the child, who is aged about nine years; that by his permission, and at the request of Alexander M'Cullagh, the maternal grandfather of the infant, he was permitted to reside with him for some years; that he (Patrick Callanen), being desirous of having his child returned to his care and custody, applied to M'Cullagh personally at his residence for possession of it, but the latter refused to give it up.

The Court granted the conditional order.

Powell *v.* The Atlantic Steam Navigation Company.

Mr. Sidney, on behalf of the defendants, applied that the plaintiff should be restrained from taking further proceedings in regard to costs until the 5th day of term.

The application was granted.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Three pauper inmates of the South Dublin Union, named Anne Keogh, Jane Farrell, and Catherine Foley, were brought up in custody, charged by Wardmistress Murphy, with having acted in an insubordinate manner, on Saturday last. The mistress stated that the prisoners entered the dining-hall and used abusive language to herself and the matron.—The magistrate sent them to prison for 14 days.

Eliza Moore, Mary Anne M'Kenna, and Victoria Marks, also inmates of this union, were charged by one of the nurses with having been disobedient to rule, and refusing to leave the dispensary ward when directed so to do, on Friday the 10th inst. The prisoners left their own proper department contrary to orders, were abusive and insulting to the surgeon in the dispensary, and insubordinate to the officers.—They were each sentenced to 7 days' imprisonment.

Anne Farrell was brought up charged with assaulting Martin M'Donogh, at Templeogue, on the 9th inst. It appeared the prisoner had been employed as a caretaker of a house in that town. M'Donogh made repeated unsuccessful efforts to remove her, and at last he got a decree on an ejectment, and was proceeding to execute it, when she threw stones at him, and otherwise assaulted him.—She was sent for trial to the county sessions.

Irish Fairs.

BORRIS (CARLOW) FAIR—WEDNESDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

At this fair there was a good supply of store cattle, but fat stock, although in much request, is very scarce, and very little offered. There was a large number of buyers present, who purchased freely, at a slight advance in prices for stock generally. Four-year-old heifers brought as much as £11 each; three-year-olds average from £9 to £10; yearlings and two-year-olds, from £5 to £7 15s. No prime fat beef offered. There was a brisk demand for springers, but the supply was small—from £10 10s. to £12 10s. Milch cows were also much inquired after, and varied in price from £11 to £14. Lambs brought high prices—from £1 8s. to £1 11s. 6d. Fat sheep were in good demand, but the supply was scanty. Some lots of prime ewes brought from 42s. to 44s. each; hoggets average 32s. each. Mutton brought from 6½d. to 7d. per lb. sinking offal. In the fat pig fair little business was transacted owing to the very scanty supply. Bacon pigs were very scarce, and have advanced considerably in price. It is said that a disease has got amongst them, which has proved fatal in many cases. Forward stores brought from 50s. to 60s. each.

THE RED SEA TELEGRAPH.—Mr. Gisbourne and some of the electricians belonging to the Red Sea Telegraph Company go home by the Valetta. They have been five months employed underrunning the cables, which are continually out of order, apparently a tiresome and an endless task. In regard to the subject of insulation, the conclusion arrived at by the gentlemen appointed to report on the matter is said to be that the exterior of the cable, which is composed of eighteen iron wires, is of much too perishable a material. In this case a twelvemonth has sufficed to destroy the whole number in a great many places. It is certain, however, that this occurs on the muddy bottom, and scarcely, if at all, on the beds of coral. But, distinct from this rapid deterioration, the cause that necessitates the underrunning and repair of the cable is small holes or faults in the guttapercha. The interior ring is formed of the seven copper wires in close contact with each other; the second circle is a first covering of guttapercha; the out circle is the second and last covering of this material, which is supposed to be sufficient to ensure insulation. Notwithstanding this presumed completeness, it is conjectured that there has occurred imperfect adhesion of the guttapercha, which is, during the manufacture, laid on in a soft state, much in the same way as you would endeavour to cover a lead pencil with narrow tape, applying a spiral motion to the pencil. The consequence has been that the electric currents have increased these faults until they allowed the electric fluid to escape laterally through the guttapercha. With respect to this imperfection, the committee are of opinion that a greater number of layers must be applied to the manufacture of such cables, and perhaps copper wires outside to maintain the strength required to stand underrunning."—*Malta Times*.

Since the late additions made to the city of Paris, it covers a space of 78,020,000 yards. Of these 15,000 consist of gardens, or of waste ground laid out for building. By the census taken in the year 1856 the population is set down at 1,174,346 souls. At present it is calculated that, in consequence of the limits being extended to the fortifications, the population of Paris amounts to 1,800,000.

Holloway's Pills are undeniably the best medicine for debilitated constitutions, disordered liver, bile, and indigestion. The wonderful efficacy of this salutary medicine, and the good effects produced on patients suffering from the above complaints would appear most incredible, if not confirmed by the daily proofs of the cures effected by them, and the permanent benefit derived from their use. These invaluable Pills soothe and strengthen the nervous system, purify the blood, regulate the secretions, and invigorate the constitution. Disease flies before them. They are composed of vegetable extracts, unmixed with a grain of any mineral or noxious substance; they may therefore be given with the utmost confidence and with perfect safety, to delicate females and young children.

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Newly-invented application of Vulcanised Gum-coloured India Rubber in the construction of Artificial Teeth, Gums, and Palates.—Mr. W. EGAN, Dentist, brother and successor to the late John Egan, continues to supply [illegible] Teeth, from 5s.; a complete Set, with Gold Springs, from £5 5s. Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 2s.—Mr. W. EGAN, Dentist, 36, SUFFOLK-STREET (One Door from Grafton-street, Dublin). At Home from Nine to Six. Mr. W. Egan particularly cautions the Public against any advertisement appearing in his deceased brother's name.
N.B.—Instructions given to the Profession in the art of Vulcanising on the most scientific principle on payment of a reasonable fee.

BIRTHS.

Ball—August 17, the wife of George Ball, of Ball's Grove, County of the Town of Drogheda, Esq., of a son and heir.

Courtenay—August 12, at Woodmount, county Wicklow, the wife of William Courtenay, Esq., of a son.

Foot—August 1[illegible], at Mulberry Hill, Chapelizod, the wife of William E. Foot, Esq., of a son.

Manders—August 16, at Belfield, Booterstown, the wife of Frederick Manders, Esq., of a daughter.

Moloney—August 10, at Calina Cottage, Lahashoda, the wife of Daniel Moloney, jun., Esq., of a son.

Sherlock—August 12, at Dundee, the wife of Captain Sherlock, 94th Highlanders, of a son.

Walsh—August 16, at Ballykilcavan, Queen's County, the wife of Allen Johnson Walsh, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Morgan and Smith—June 20, at Wallaje, Captain Osborne Morgan, H.M.'s 38th M.N.I., to Anna Maria Harris, eldest daughter of Dr. Charles Irving Smith, Garrison Surgeon, Vizagapatam.

Perse and O'Hara—July 25, at Toronto, Robert Perse, Royal Canadian Rifles, eldest son of Robert Perse, Esq., of the county Galway, to Anne Murray, second daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel O'Hara, Portuguese Service, of Toronto.

Pratt and Botham—August 14, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, by the Rev. F. Vincent, uncle of the bride, Captain Henry Hamilton Pratt, late of 94th Regiment, only surviving son of the late J. Pratt, Esq., Farm-hill, county Dublin, to Annie Blanche, daughter of the Rev. John Botham, of Ballintaggart, county Kildare.

Rambaut and Grubb—On the 16th inst., at Bangor Cathedral, North Wales, by the Rev. Daniel Evans, A.M., Edmund, son of the late William Rambaut, Esq., of this city, to Marianne, daughter of Thomas Grubb, Esq., M.R.I.A., Leinster-square.

Whitaker and Kingsley—August 15, at Bangor, North Wales, by the Very Rev. E. Egan, Benjamin I. Whitaker, Esq., Monaloe, Kimmage, county Dublin, to Lizzie Eugene, second daughter of Thomas Kingsley, Esq., Parsonstown, King's County.

DEATHS.

Langley—August 16, at his residence, Coalbrook, county Tipperary, Henry Langley, Esq., P.P., in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

Le Geyt—June 20, at Point de Galle, Ceylon, while on sick leave, Philip William Le Geyt, Esq., Member of the Legislative Council of India.

Spread—August 15, at her residence, Church-street, Youghal, Mrs. Spread, in the 58th year of her age.

Thomas—August 15, at his residence, Ballydan, county Waterford, Captain Robinson Thomas, R.N.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, AUGUST 17.—ARRIVED—Emma Laura, Chester, tiles; Herald (s), Glasgow, goods; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Clara, Runcorn, salt; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke (s), Liverpool, goods; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; William and Sarah, Bridgewater, bricks; Standard (s), Liverpool, goods; Marian, London, goods—twenty-two colliers.

SAILED—Palinuro, Venice; Sea Nymph (s), Holyhead, goods; Mars (s), Wexford, goods; Trafalgar (s), Liverpool, goods; Iron Duke (s), Liverpool, goods; Prince (s), Liverpool, goods; Standard, (s), Liverpool, goods; Ellen, Belfast, copperas; Havelock (s), Glasgow, goods.

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN BAR, AUGUST 18.
11-11 Morning. 11-33 Evening.

Subscriptions to "THE IRISH TIMES"
For either Morning or Evening Edition.

STAMPED.		UNSTAMPED.	
Yearly	£2 12 0	Yearly	£1 4 0
Half-yearly	1 6 0	Half-yearly	0 12 0
Quarterly	0 13 0	Quarterly	0 6 0

Letters relating to Subscriptions or Agents to be addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN. *All other communications to be addressed to* THE EDITOR.

Post Office Orders and Cheques to be made payable to ALBERT H. KNOX, 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN.

Printed and Published at the Office of THE IRISH TIMES, No. 4, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, in the Parish of St. Thomas, and City of Dublin, for the Proprietor, LAWRENCE E. KNOX, Esq., by [illegible] Towson—Saturday, August 18, 1860.